The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3717. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE DRAFT.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT COMPLETED.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONSCRIPTS

INCIDENTS AND GENERAL RESUME.

Yesterday the draft was renewed in the Sixth District, and the Sixteenth Ward was commenced and completed in perfect order.

Owing to the large number of ballots to be drawn, the proceedings were initiated at the early hour of 9 A. M., at which time several hundreds of people had assembled in the vicinity of Capt. FARR's office, and impatiently waited the pleasure of the Policemen who guarded the door. The military, under command of Lieut. SHAW, Company O, One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers, still remained in the upper stories of the building.

The customary official notice was read, and Messrs. WM. JAY HASKETT, Alderman LEWIS R. RYERS and Councilman MUNSON were appointed to count the ballots. This they did, announcing the number to be 8,011, from which 1,181 were to be drawn as the quota of the Sixteenth Ward, Sixth District.

Mr. SLEIGHT turned the wheel, Mr. BENSON, the blind man, took out the ballots, and Commissioner LAMONT read off the names.

Whenever, as was frequently the case, certain names of Ward, or other local distinction, were read off, the appreciative crowd would cheer or groan, as they might chance to prefer.

WM. Jay Haskett, Excise Commissioner; several police officers; Patrick Cuff, of the Mozart General Committee; John Delamater, of Public School notoriety; George Henderson, Foreman of Engine Company No. 24; Edmund J. Wade, of Gen. Sandford's Staff, and James D. Smart, Telegraph Reporter, were among the names drawn out by the impartial blind man.

The most perfect quiet reigned throughout the neighborhood.

The number drawn, on Wednesday, from the Ninth Ward, was.....1,100
On Thursday, from the Fifteenth Ward, was.... 794
And on Friday, from the Sixteenth Ward, was...1,181
Total.....3,075

Capt. FARR, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District, deserves the acknowledgments of the public, for the excellent arrangements made, and the Press is under great obligations to him for the many kindnesses extended them, and the facilities provided them in the discharge of their difficult duties. To Deputy STEPHENS and Commissioner LAMONT, the TIMES would especially offer its thankful appreciation of favors and attentions during the three days of the draft.

The following is a list of the names drawn yesterday, arranged alphabetically, and compared carefully with the ballots filed by the Registrar, Mr. DANIEL S. WENDELL.

LIST OF NAMES DRAWN.

A.

Atkins, T B Theo Seminary.
Argus, C H 13 8th-av.
Arnold, Eli 153 West 21st.
Avery, James 408 Hudson.
Aiken, Louis 435 W 36th.
Appell, Charles 250 8th-av.
Ander, John 3 W 15th.
Anderson, F G 232 W 13th.
Apper, John 12 W 19th.
Armstrong, Wm 322 W 17th.
Anthony, Albert 79 10th-av.
Appleton, J o Theo Sem.
Acke, Aug C 24 8th-av.
Ame, Rebe C 31L W 21st.
Acker, Michael 40 W 20th.
Ascoli, Thos G 18 10-av.
Andereise, T 825 Broadway.
Ackeman, Geo 137 W 22d.
Alston & Martin 324 W 24th.
Ackeman, G T 184 W 28th.
Aldery, Charles 435 6th-av.
Arthur, Jno P 183 W 19th.
Aitken, James 293 W 19th.
Abbott, James 163 W 24th.
Annara, Henry 274 W 14th.
Appleton, Wm 120 7th-av.
Adams, Ella 168 W 17th.
Alexander, A 153 8th-av.
Arvin, James 138 W 13th.
Arthmann, John 144 8th-av.

B.

Bicke, David 236 W 15th.
Burnham, Chas 205 W 21st.
Benecker, Sebastian 198 W 15th.
Barnum, Chas P 138 W 33d.
Freeman, W H 165 W 15th.
Brooks, John 220 West 29th.
Bushardt, Chas 174 W 17th.
Beck, John 228 W 26th.
Body, Wm 213 10th av.
Barnet, Chas H 120 10th-av.
Bowers, Wm 165 4th-av.
Bail, Chas 162 West 15th.
Boyd, William 124 W 21st.
Buckman, M 117 7th-av.
Bryan, Thos 214 West 26th.
Barker, Peter 10th-av, bet 16th and 17th.
Barker, M F 160 W 40th.
Bigelow, Alfred 327 W 22d.
Brown, Henry 104 W 19th.
Buttner, John 170 8th-av.
Beers, H W 47 West 20th.
Benman, D 416 West 16th.
Breman, F 263 West 16th.
Bunell, Chas 113½ 7th-av.
Bolton, R 361 West 22d.
Bolten, Chas 226 W 26th.
Bramie, John 125 W 20th.
Butler, Henry 225 W 15th.
Bernard, John 83 10th-av.
Brown, George 316 6th-av.
Bathell, Felix 135 W 23d.
Barnes, John 189 W 17th.
Brundage, Merritt 57 W 20th
Brophy, John 62 W 18th.
Beckhardt, Dan 278 8th av.
Bracker, Richard 170 W 16th
Bryer, John 413 W 14th.
Brown, Amos D 361 W. 15th.
Beuner, Wm 308 W. 16th.
Bender, Chas 21 London-ter
Buckland, Chas 318 W 17th.
Boylan, Michael 506 W 16th.
Baker, Jno 238 8th-av.
Burden, Jno 328 W 24th.
Blumm, Adam 108 W 23d.
Bird, Jas H 243 8th-av.
Burns, Daniel 216 W 16th.
Berthemen, Peter 253 W 34th.
Burrill, Sam'l M 106 W 25th.
Brady, Pat, 153 9th-av.

C.

Carter, Peter 90 W 26th
Conway, Jas 158 and 160 W 18th.
Cooney, Jas 192 7th-av.
Clarke, Luke 213 7th-av.
Clarke, Daniel 248 8th-av.
Currie, Jos 10 Clarkson.
Caffrey, Philip 212 W 17th.
Clarke, Wm W 253 W 19th.
Chambers, Chas 11th-av bet 18th and 19th.
Connelly John 306 W 17th.
Carpenter, Henry 204 West 31st.
Casey, Michl 81 W 25th.
Caville, Chris 248 8th-av.
Cartney, Edgear 14th and 15th-av.
Cushman, Wm 150 9th-av.
Cahoe, Jas 251 7th-av.
Crane, Hiram A 167 11th-av.
Cornelius, John 428 W 16th
Cornell, John 150 W 15th.
Clark, Edw 49 W 17th.
Coleman, Saml 160 W 15th.
Close, Irad 206 West 23d.
Carlson, Chas 306 W 24th.
Crasson, Wm 264 West 19th.
Conrad, Philip 39 7th-av.
Clemmonsgraac H 424 W 23d.
Cosgrove, Michael 48 W 16.
Cooper, Lewis 84 8th-av.
Cox, Thos 225 7th-av.
Callahan, James 225 10th-av.
Casey, Michael 81 W 2-th.
Christian, Thos 317 8th-av.
Callum, John 169 West 21st.
Cummings, Jas 162 W 19th.
Coles, John 78 West 22d.
Cuzner, Thos 405 6th-av.
Corwin, Timothy, 149 W 23d.
Cattell, John 339 10th-av.
Cowie, Jno A 394 W 14th.
Cameron, G H 291 W 26th.
Clark, L 62 West 26th.
Copp, Stephen 113 W 20th.
Chester, Wm 202 West 24th.
Chase, Andrew 178 W 26th.
Connelly, P 205 West 17th.
Cannin, Joseph 160 W 14th.
Crausen, Martin 419 W 16th.
Cody, C 132 9th-av.
Cooney, Wm 170 W 15th.
Callahan, Pat 140 W 14th.
Connney, John 524 W 23d.
Conway, Charles 218 W 24th.
Cooney, Charles 168 W 16th.
Clark, Pat 36 7th-av.
Crawford, Jas H 150 W 20th
Coleman, Murtah 302 W 26th
Clute, Jos 160 W 24th.
Curtis, Michael 237 W 15th.
Crooks, John 113½ 7th-av.
Curran, Patrick 136 W 18th.
Clute, Jacob 279 W 17th.
Conlan, Chas 112 W 17th.
Couches, Samuel 98 W 25th.
Cornegs, Washington 2 Hammond.
Cross, Thos Knick stables.
Conner, Wm 120 7th-av.
Clurg, Henry, 5 9th-av.
Clasbach, Geo 106 W 20th.
Coles, Wm 286 W 19th.
Cilurd, Timothy 172 W 25th.
Connell, John (officer) 228 W 17th.
Clarke, Chas A 438 W 25th.
Cyneus, Michl 77 W 25th.
Colender, Jas 242 10th-av.
Corbitt, Robert 152 West 14th.
Csafis, Louis 323 W 24th.
Christ, Julius 224 7th-av.
Coyle, Joseph 15th between 10th and 11th avs.
Chapman, George 102 8th-av.
Clark, Pat 8th-av and 23d.
Colerik, Henry 101 W 25th.
Clust, Jno 105 W 20th.
Clarke, Owen 229 W 17th.
Colton, Lawrence 175 8th-av.
Clemars, L P., 238 West 20th.
Conner, John 18th-st and 10th-av.
Conner, Thos H 137 9th-av.
Cole, Geo W 251 West 15th.
Cameron, Peter 231 7th-av.
Carroll, Thos 140 West 18th.
Colan, Patrick 129 W 21st.
Colbeck, Wm W 25th-st, between 10th and 11th avs.
Cannon, Jno 74 8th-av.
Chase, J S Theological Seminary.
Coden, Jno 129 Hammond.
Cullen, Thos 236 W 14th.
Cassidy Jas 335 West 29th.
Camrey, Richard 350 W 35.
Coperlin, F 12 8th-av.
Cassidy, Jas M 254 W 24th.
Cragan, Laurence 242 W 15
Churchward, George 193 W 25th.
Cole, Robert A 110 W 19th.

D.

Davis, Peter 240 W 17th-st.
Delamater, John 616 W 33d.
Delvide, Cole 313 W 16th-st.
Day, John 228 W 25th-st.
Doltons, M 435 W 25th-st.
Denim, Isaac 149 W 21st-st.
Daniil, John 280 W 24th-st.
Donnely, Peter 222 7th-av.
Dutshe, Thos 228 W 25th-st.
Delancy, John 106 W 19th-st
Donahou, Wm foot of 23d-st.
Denman, William 294 W 18.
Denio, William 314 W 26th.
Donnelly, John 313 W 15th.
Donnelly, The.
Dows, W S 319 W 21st.
Denham, Joseph 335 W 24th.
Deanfohl, Joseph 350 W 16th.
Discomb, Wm 290 W 25th
Drum, James 127 W 24th.
Douglass, John 224 9th-av.
Denenfoille, Joseph 146 7-av.
Deerman, Augustus 213 West 20th.
Darhurst, Thos 268 8th-av.
Delany, Thos 183 W 17th.
Duhill, W 198 West 26th.
Durkes, Thos 164 W 19th.
Doscher, Henry, 3 Franklin-terrace, West 26th.
Darry, Lewis 353 and 355 West 24th.
Evart, Chas S 205 W 18th.
Evans, Ed B 89 9th-av.
Ellier, Wm 166 W 20th.
Este, Chas 175 W 18th.
Edwards, Ev W 169 8th-av.
Eisiny, John 450 W 16th.
Ellis, Chas S 199 W 20th.
Eastman, Wm 96 W 19th,
Elliott, Jas 236 10th-av.
Elfort, Adam 178 W 21st.
Elliom, Ed L 200 W 16th.
Falend, Charles 93 W 18th.
Fitzsimons, Henry 234 W 25.
Feoffiffer, Jacob D 309 W 17th
Fry, Henry 314 W 17th.
Field, James 253 7th-av.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard 268 8th-av.
Flun, Sebastain 258 8th-av.
Fitzpatrick, Wm. 158 8th-av.
Frisbie, Dubois B 211 W 17th
Finchin, Hamm'd 210 7th-av
Forest, Thomas 247 W 22d.
Finlay, Richard 74 W 22d.
Fogarty, Frank 429 W 25th.
Fitzgerald, Jas 261 W 24th.
Fuller, Henry M 129 W 19th
Foster, Jos H 213½ W 17th.
Flynn, Michael 154 W 17th
Flood, Michael 86 W 14th
Fricher, Fredric 257 6th-av.
Farrel, D Joseph 186½ W 18th.
Flannigan, Rich'd 220 W 19.
Foley, James 428 W 16th.
Fairharen, W F 205 W 24th.
Ferrier, Chas 323 6th-av.
Fagan, Barney 202 W 19th.
Farrier Michael C 134 W 24th.
Finks, Reub R Jr 227 W 14th.
Fathhamp, Rich 143 7th-av.
Forbes, Jas 234 W 15th.
Finnan, John E 141 8th-av.
Falon, Pat'k 216 W 16th.
Farce, S 203 17th.
Faulkner, Jas E 225 8th-av.
Furbus, Ed 274 W 20th.
Fitzgerald, Ed 239 10th-av.

G.

Goodrich, Weston 211 9th-av.
Gladon, Thos 344 7th-av.
Gill, Wm 230 West 18th.
Gardner, D (colored) 309 W 15th.
Goldsburgh, Alfred Theological Seminary.
Gore, Frederick, 100 W 26th.
Gulick, Lynch N W corner 16th-st and 7th-av.
Gilmore, Jas C 234 W 26th.
Gogan, Wm 349 West 24th.
Greene, Geo T 228 W 19th.
Gleason, John 97 9th-av.
Gunn, John 205 7th-av.
Gannly, Michael 85 8th-av.
Gedney, John 5 Whites-pl.
Goff, John, 226 W 26th.
Graham, James 67 W 20th.
Granny, Jno M 143 7th-av.
Goldschmidt, G C 100 W 21st
Graham, Henry 271 W 24th.
Gardiner, Chas C 237 W 14th
Gallagher, Hugh 163 W 24th.
Gillan, Michael 241 W 24th.
Gillett, Martin 206 W 23d.
Gilchrist, Alex 156 8th-av.
Gray, Wm 204 8th-av.
Gore, John 8 9th-av.
Grannis, Wm Theological Seminary.
Greene, Franklin 317 W 16th.
Gray, Wm 201 10th-av.
Gardiner, Edw 153 8th-av.
Gedney, Peter 165 W 20th.
Gallagher Mich'l 163 W 24th.
Graef, John 326 West 24th.
Gulick, Henry 208 7th-av.
Geary, Daniel (Police) 384 West 15th.
Gallasby, Geo 193 W 25th.
Graup, John 254 West 26th.
Gallner, John 233 10th-av.
Gebhardt, Michael 83 Christopher.
Geary, Henry B 144 W 17th.
Gawow, Thomas 140 W 18th.
Glib, James 428 W 16th.
Gorman, Patrick 105 W 19th.
Gorman, Jno 130 7th-av.
Gordan, Geo 312 W 26th.
Gallagher, Peter 218 W 25th.
Gerrie, Wm 273 W 24th.
Green, Samuel, 180 W 22d.
Graham, Geo 78 10th-av.
Gegin, Edw 235 10th-av.
Godfrey, Edwin M 209 W 26th
Gilbert, Jno 450 W 34th.
Garvin, Jno 432 W 35th.
Geary, Wm 293 W 24th.
Goodwin, Daniel H 279 W 17th.

H.

Hawley, Albert T 90 8th-av.
Hollahan, Edw 112 W 18th.
Hardy, Thos 289 W 17th.
Haig, James 223 W 17th.
Huger, Wm Manhattan Gas Company.
Hewey, Thos 142 W 18th.
Hennessey, Jno 121 W 20th.
Hill, Edward A 176 10th-av.
Hessenbach, J R 227 6th-av.
Hane, Chas 216 W 26th.
Hicks, Robt 131 W 16th.
Hudson, Hendr k 317 W 16th.
Hogan, Patrick 76 W 22d.
Hartman, Arnold 84 W 20th
Harrison, Rich'd 265 8th-av.
Hall, Wm 12 W 21st.
Hartford, Edw 110 W 19th.
Horrie, Wm 139 W 19th.
Herron, Jas 158 W 19th.
Howard, Wm 240 W 17th.
Harren, John 127 W 22d.
Howard, Wm 240 W 11th.
Hughes, Ed 462 West 16th.
Husley, Jno 450 West 10th.
Hugan, Jno 89 West 25th.
Hagerman, Dan'l J 217 8th-av.
Howell, Chas J 154 West 24th.
Henderson, Geo 230 W 18th.
Hopper, A 211 West 17th.
Hagt, Robt G 72 West 26th.
Henry, Ed 208 8th-av.
Hamed, J B 114 West 16th.
Hudson, Dan'l E 280 W 26th.
Hart, Wm 219 West 25th.
Howell, Chas 154 West 24th.
Hyat, A 206 West 22d.
How, Martin 306 West 18th.
Hall, Chas C 416 West 23d.
Hull, Chas N 181 West 25th.
Hueston, Jerd 255 W 22d.
Howard, Chas 177 W 15th.
Hagan, Chas 165 W 20th.
Hubbard, Moses 8th-av and 23d.
Hannah, Samuel 200 W 26th.
Haskett, Wm J (omitted) 22 West 21st.
Hickey, Jas 236 7th-av.
Herne, Jas B 70 West 18th.
Hanon, Peter Theolog. Sem.
Hays, James 251 8th-av.
Hadden, John J 88 W 25th.
Henson, Wm 213 10th-av.
Hoffman, Wm G 219 W 20th.
Horton, Wm 136 W 19th.
Hardy, John 328 W 19th.
Howard, John 186 W 15th.
Hayes, Cornelius 168 7th-av.
Horace, Edward 405 6th-av.
Hopkins, Edward 5 8th-av.
Hulhy, Timothy 116 W 17th.
Hudson, Harvy A 115 W 23d.
Hamman, John Manhattan Gas Works.
Henriques, Lawrence 204 Wes 23d.
Hubbard, Jno S 176 W 25th.
Hetbya, Albert 228 W 14th.
Hunt, M 96 W 21st
Haviland, Chas 196 W 20th.
Hems, Henry Jr 107 8th-av.
Hilforley, Thos 269 8th-av.
Hart, Henry 121 W 22d.
Higgins, Edw 226 W 26th.
Hilan, Pointer 242 10th-av.
Harrison, Ch 80th-av, 18 & 19.
Henderson, Thos 32 W 15th.
Hall, James 130 8th-av
Henderson, Geo 208 17th.
Hale, John 101 West 10th-st.
Hetchins, A T 92 West 25th.
Hussey, John 238 West 16th.
Hanbrock, Geo 326 W 24th.
Hill, Jas A 163 West 23d.
Higgens, Martin 335 W 24th.
Hall, Daniel 142 West 18th.
Hart, Dennis 282 West 17th.
Hale, Luther 332 West 23d.
Hubner, Harman, 97 W 24th
Heldwith, ——
Hesse, Daniel 241 7th-av.
Happitt William 26th corner 7th-av
Haydon, Christian 115 7th-av
Harrott, Chas 176 8th-av.
Hammond, Eugene, 211 W 16th.
Hill, John 200 7th-av.
Hutchinson, Wm 108 W 19th
Handy, Edward 350 W 25th.
Hogan, Michael Knickerbocker stables.
Harding, Ed H 243 8th-av.
Harness, Chas 126 10th-av.
Hutchinson, Wm 98 W 17th
Hubbard, M 312 W 26th.

I.

Innis, Chas H 235 W 19th.
Island, Stephen 349 W 24th.
Irwin, Daniel 114 10th-av.

J.

Jewett, Jas C 335 W 15th.
Jackson, Richard R 144 22d.
Jackson, Horace Knickerbocker Stables.
Joseph, Jas co'd 243 8th-av.
Jobeck, Peter R 253 W 34th.
Jefferson, Rich'd 171 W 19th
Jackson, Wm E 172 W 24th.
Jones, Lyman W 329 W 16.
Jones, Wm H 329 W 17th.
Jones, Wm 2-3 W 23d.
Johnson, Jno co'd. 71 W 25.
Johnson, Jno W 254 W 17th.
Judd, Silas C 127 9th-av.
Jamison, Rich C 322 8th-av.
Johnson, Wm 416 W 22d.
James, Richard 223 8th-av.
Jones, Richard 143 W 19th.
Jones, Thomas 127 W 19th.
Joyce, J E Theo Seminary.
Jones, Robert 213 W 22d.
Jones, William 163 W 24th.
Jennison, W J 81 8th-av.
Jones, William 328 W 17th.
Johnson, George 176 W 20th
Jones, Geo H 231 W 24th.
Jones, Owen 169 W 19th.
Jackson, James 267 W 19th.

K.

Keegan, Wm 113 W 17th.
Kerman, Bernard 314 W 16th.
Kuester, Louis 110 W 16th.
Kehoe, Michael 156 9th-av.
Keehan, Christopher 124 W 24th.
Kelly, Jas 248 ——.
Kaman, Joseph 213 W 16th.
Koscre, John 200 9th-av.
Henny, Joseph W 220 W 21st.
Kelper, Leslie, Gas Works, Manhattan.
Kennedy, Jas 228 9th-av.
Kerney, Richd 129 7th-av.
Kemuday, John 240 W 16th
Kern, Henry 123 7th-av.
Kallymayer, Hy 370 W 17th.
Kavanagh, Thos 89 W 25th.
Kopahannickruing, Alex 82 9th-av
Kreig, Edw 333 W 24th.
Kelly, Michael, 168 W 19th
Kills John H 128 W 23d.
Kensley, Wm 427 6th-av.
Kemp Geo W 163 West 24th
Kernan, F 106 West 19th.
Kennedy, Wm 228 W 33d.
Knapp, A 271 W 19th.
Killenburty, J 81 W 25th.
Kortz, J G 62 9th-av.
Kellock, Jno C 123 W 15th.
Knapp, Jas 405 6th-av.
King, Russel 272 W 17th.
Kermanue, Henry 276 6th-av.
Kavanagh, Wm 87 W 25th.
Knapp, S P 302 W 17th.
Kernan, Edmund 121 7th-ap.
Kavanagh Ber 316 W 19th.
Kelly Francis 83 9th-av.
Kannan, Pat 7th-av & 24th.
Keyes, Henry 335 W 24th.
Kennedy, Wm West 26th, near 11th-av.
Kennerer, Nich 238 7th-av.
Kanmady, Jas 165 W 20th.
Kelly, Mather 8th-av & 23d.
Kelly, E L S 197 W 20th.
Kerrigan, Thos 212 W 20th.
Keos, Chas 126 West 24th.
Kewan, Jas 156 W 16th.
Kane, Thos 213 7th-av.
Kinsey, Paul 182 9th-av.
Knapp, Jas 179 W 21st.

L.

Lovejoy, Albert 138 W 21st
Lindsay, Thos 218 W 25th.
Lester, Charles 118 7th-av.
Leonard, T 196 W 18th.
Larkin, Thos Knickbocker Stables.
Larroix, Adelain 102 W 20th.
Lyon, Martin 86 W 19th.
Lynch, Henry 510 W 23d.
Lewis, Charles 224 W 20th.
Lyon, Patrick 198 W 19th.
Loyn, Samuel 142 W 24th.
Leonard, Davies 10th-av.
Livey, Thos 1-1 W 14th-st.
Locan, Andrew 78 W 20th.
Lawler, Francis 221 W 17th.
Lowanthal, Leonard 201 West 24th.
Laughlan, Peter 83 8th-av.
Lyster, Geo 153 West 17th.
Leonard, James 201 8th-av.
Limes, Miles 150 West 17th.
Lindertache, Chas 223 W 24th
Lee, Henry 170 9th-av.
Lantjan, Frederic 167 9th-av
Logan, John 141 West 16th.
Layard, Jas H 218 W 20th.
Lyman, Thos E 187 W 21st.
Labeyiel, C 200 W 16th.
La Piene, Adam Theological Seminary.
Lebix, Nicholas 224 W 19th.
Lemon, Samuel 177 8th-av.
Langan, John Jr 428 W 16th.
Lundy, John no residence.
Lithethant, L 210 8th-av.
Little, Samuel 144 W 25th.
Leggett, E 290 8th-av.
Lahey, Patrick 372 W 17th.
Legrand, Edmund 336 6th-av.
Law, Robert 428 West 16th.
Lutrell, Thomas 302 W 17th.
Lawson, W H 165 W 19th.
Lent, Robert 156 W 17th.
Larke, Joseph 173 W 22d.
Leumen, Henry 88 7th-av.
Leonard, James 213 10th av.
Lemon, Alex 165 W 20th.
Lippett, Hugh 344 W 21th.
Lyons, Simon 148 W 18th.
Laylor, William 148 W 18th.
Lappin, Simon C 149 W 20th
Leser, John 217 7th-av.
Little, James 74 10th-av.
Lethan, Peter H 86 W 26th.
Lange, Wm 341 West 25th.

M.

Meckle, Henry 225 9th-av.
McCullough, Jas 329 W 21st.
Mason, John 156 W 10th.
McKewan, John 261 W 21st.
Mooney, John 306 W 19th.
Mackenzie, Chas 428 W 25th.
McDonald, Jno 416 W 24th.
Master, Jas 454 W 16th.
McGowan, M 323 W 18th.
McReland, Chas 237 W 17th.
Macey, Roland 77 W 19th.
McKennen, T n e cor 9th-av, and 24th.
McGiggen, Philip W 45th.
More, G 220 W 17th.
Minken, John 168 W 20th,
Magrath, Thos 319 W 17th.
Masterson, Jas 428 W 16th.
Mitchell, John 210 8th-av.
Macfarland, J E 295 W 20th.
Monghan, David 319 W 17th.
Moore, Jacob H 307 W 21st.
Mulchin, Wm 156 W 18th.
Mahon, John 310 West 19th.
Mc Whatton, H 150 W 19th.
Mosher, Alex E 112 W 20th.
Malville, D 128 9th-av.
Mclntyre, Charles 114 17th.
Mellray, Joseph 197 9th-av.
McKaine, Jno 225 W 26th.
Montgomery, M T L 65 London-terrace.
McKimly, John 213 W 19th.
Merier, Jno 286 8th-av.
Mure, Thos 166 W 18th.
McIlunin, Pat 245 7th-av.
Miner, Austin 3 9th-av.
Macon Edmund 213 6th-av.
McCont, Henry 156 9th-av.
McLean, Wm 252 W 16th.
McSimpsey, Eugene 163 West 14th.
Marsh, Mason 8th-av and 23d.
More, Sam 145 W 21st
McBride, Richard 112 W 17th
Murray, Pat 406 W 16th
McCormick, Ralph 168 W 23d
Martin, James, 144 W 18th
Millington, Alfred 235 8th-av
McGrinley, Jno 78 W 25th.
McCullugh, Chas 207 W 14th.
McCarskey, Jno 329 W 21st.
McDeough, Thos 163 W 24th.
McMann, Harry 93 3d-av.
Myer, Herman 277 W 24th.
Mengan, James 110 9th-av
Meiling, Chas 296 W 19th.
McIlvael, Michael, 180 West 17th.
McKeegan, Jas n w cor 18th and 7th-av.
Munson, Daniel 202 9th-av.
McCarty, J 456 W 16th.
McEver, Jno 510 W 21st.
Millen, Jas 84 8th-av.
Miller, Jacob 166 W 18th.
Mulany, W Manhattan Gas works.
Major, John 180 7th-av.
Morris, Frank 480 West 26th.
Mayher, Thos. 256 8th-av.
Murphy, John 464 West 25th.
McDonald, Pat 220 10th-av.
Miller, John A 309 8th-av.
Mellan, James 312 W 17.
Muse, Chas W 153 W 24th.
McCunn, B 163 W 24th.
McGowan, T 90 10th-av.
Mills, John 96 W 22d.
Meckean, Richard 261 W 18th
McKenny, Wm 268 W 18th.
More, Jas F 129 W 16th.
McCoughan, Aleck, 213 W 25th.
Muller, Jno 122 W 18th.
Myeth, Thos 145 & 147 W 18th.
Mellhenny, M 86 10th-av.
Merrill, Joseph 128 7th-av.
McHany, Jos 318 W 17th.
Miner, Peter 83 W 19th.
Macshune, Wm 287 8th-av.
Mercer, Chas T 162 W 18th.
Marks, Edward 94 7th-av.
Macgorran, J 121 W 20th.
MacDermot, T 244 10th-av.
Michal, John 173 W 25th.
McCloskey, B 96 10th-av
Mooyer, Alphonse 127 West 21st.
Master, George 347 6th-av.
Martin, John 85 W 19th.
Maheyer, Mich 295 W 17th.
McCaw, Turner 150 W 16th.
Milenty, Henry 185 8th-av.
Murphy, M 452 West 15th.
Myers, Sinclair 407 6th-av.
Macyman, R 510 W 23d.
Milligan, P 85 West 20th.
Murphy, Patrick 419 W 16th.
Meagher, Patrick 119 9th-av.
Miner, Thos 239 W 17th.
Machugh, T 238 10th-av.
Miller, C H 277 W 24th.
Mattheson Thos 244 W 17th.
Murdock, Isaac M 259 6th-av.
McKernan Pat 292 W 18th.
Mildeburger, Jno 314 W 23d.
Montahoe, Walter (col'd) 85 West 25th.
Mathon, John 142 W 18th.
McGobben, John 310 W 26th.
McCarney, Michael 224 W 26th.
Merle, M 163 W 24th.
Murphey, Thos 117 W 16th.
Mild, Perry 228 W 25th.
McGibbon, John W 25th, 10th and 11th avs.
Milligan, Jas 142 W 18th
Malone, Jas 311 W 15th.
McCowin, Moses 428 W 16th.
Martin, Theo 206 W 22d.
Mannis, James 210 W 25th.
McComing, John 350 W 16th
McElery Pat 98 W 19th.
Moran, John 510 W 23d.
McDonald, Charles 119 W 20th.
Morris, T W 247 8th-av.
Marsh, Ed H 187 W 22d.
McGobern, T 240 W 16th
Mitchell, Jos 95 8th-av.
Thortz, Henry 115 W 19th
Maline, Philip 409 W 10th
Monahoe, M 18th-st & 10th-av
McEvoy, Joseph 228 W 16th.
Martin, J N 351 6th-av.
McCarthy, And. 129 10th-av.
McConnell, John 531 W 23d.
Murray, Lawrence 132 W 20.
Meeks, Prince 120 8th-av.
McDale, John 99 10th-av.
Mauch, W 163 W 20th.
Millow, Edward 250 W 15th.
McCormick, John W 26th and 10th av.
Miner, Lawrence 3 9th-av.
Macgrath, John 97 W 26th.

N.

Nicholson, Jos 43 8th-av.
Nixon, Samuel 286 W 26th.
Newell, Dennis E 11th-av., 18th and 19th sts.
Nugent, John, 154 W 17th.
Noble, Emile 426 West 16th.
Newman, Thos 176 9th-av.
Nerpaurd, F 102 West 19th.
Norton, James 8th-av and 23d-st.
Nevin, John West 26th.
Ninnis, Michael 380 W 26th.
Nagro, H 249 West 23d.

O.

O'Bryen, Thomas 7 White's-place, 18th-st.
Oriey, Thos 50 8th-av.
Ord, John, 436 W 26th.
Osborne, Percival 204 W 23d
O'Connor, Hugh 76 10th-av.
Olyn, Chas 106 7th-av.
O'Donald, John 87 10th.
Ormsby, L G 259 W 11th.
O'Reiley, William 228 West 17th.
O'Brien, Michael 265 W 20th
Osterhaus, D 98 West 19th.
O'Brien, Pat 73 West 20th.
O'Neil, Chas F 118½ 7th-av.
Ohrl, Wm H 234 West 21st.
O'Donnell, Jno 83 W 19th.
O'Nelli, James 83 W 19th.
Ostrander, H C 208 W 18th.
Oliver, Andrew 136 W 18th
O'Donnell, Pat 241 19th-av.
O'Brien, Wm 272 W 26th.
Price, James 243 10th-av.
Patterson, Jno 768 W 16th.
Phillips, J B 419 W 16th.
Payton, Henry 65 W 20th.
Pelham, Hanford 189 W 17th.
Price, David 137 W 20th.
Post, David E 423 W 25th.
Pauce, Pale 304 W 26th
Preveck, Geo P 125 W 24th
Parkinson, W B 172 W 18th.
Parry, John D 73 Charles
Penny, Henry 247 8th-av.
Palmer, Stephen 174 W 19th.
Porter, D Rienzi 171 10th-av.
Perry, Edward 338 W 25th.
Procht, Martin 234 W 19th.
Powers, Geo 238 W 18th.
Pellitt, Chas 417 W 16th.
Patterson, Jas 162 7th-av.
Pritchard, Hubert, 229 West 25th.
Pike, Wm 283 W 17th.
Phillips, J 73 10th-av.
Palmer, Peter 181 W 22d,
Pelkers, Wm (col.) 202 W 21st.
Pierson, Wm 96 W 25th.
Palmer, Jno 191 W 25th.
Phillips, Wm 135 W 25th.
Peck, Edward 303 W 22d.
Pyne, Samuel A 239 8th-av.
Patterson, Wm (col) 139 W 15th.
Price, Edward 199 W 19th.
Parker, Wm L 160 W 24th.
Price, Edgar 151 W 18th.
Price, Friend 143 W 16th.
Phillips, Wm 13 W 20th.
Plufler, Jacob 117 W 17th.
Pindon, John 350 W 24th.
Peterson, Wm 180 W 22d.
Panns, Wm 339 W 24th.
Piled, John 333 W 24th.
Parker, Thos 156 9th-av.
Peters, Charles 129 8th-av.
Parker, Thomas 96 West 30th.
Pinkerton, John 410 W 25th.
Patten, George T 128 7th-av.
Quinn, J 336 West 25th.
Quinley, C 164 West 17th.
Quinn, D 327 West 19th.
Quinn, Jno 175 West 20th.
Richardson, John 217 W 21st
Rodericks, M 226 W 2 7th.
Riley, John 94 W 24th.
Reid, W 124 W 20th.
Regan Thos 79 8th-av.
Riley, Jeremiah 343 10th-av.
Rogers, Wm 109 W 19th.
Ranesford, Edw 203 W 16th.
Rogers, Amos P 227 W 16th.
Ryan, John 115 W 24th.
Reading, John 120 W 20th.
Radinsky, Herman 353 W 24th.
Russell, Pat 239 10th-av.
Ransy, Edward 406 W 23d.
Riley, Chas 221 W 25th.
Rogers, Wm 72 W 25th.
Russell, Andrew 102 W 19th.
Roteerford, Wm 238 8th-av.
Robinson, W H 89 W 20th.
Ryan, P 65 W 19th.
Redinsky, Henry 135 W 18th.
Randall, Joseph 8th-av and 23d.
Rust, Martin 195 West 21st.
Ryan, Thos 19th-st & 7th-av.
Renolds, Mich 122 West 19th.
Rudolph, Rich'd 235 W 24th.
Raverty, Chester 475 W 24th.
Reiss, John 89 W 25th.
Reynolds, Peter 156 W 18th.
Roome, John 202 West 19th.
Richards, R B 97 West 21st.
Riley, James 84 West 20th
Riley, Patrick 333 West 24th.
Russer, Philip 202 West 22d.
Ripley, C B N 311 West 23d.
Reisner, T 214 10th-av.
Ralston, James 314 W 17th.
Robb, J 134 West 24th.
Radpole, Claron H 122 W 25th.
Risbricher, Wm 232 10th-av.
Roeder, John 88 9th-av.
Ryer, Walter 162 W 18th.
Robsolow, Jos 200 W 2 th.
Rogers, Benj 236 W 30th.
Reed, Stephen H 221 9th-av.
Rielly, Jas 140 W 18th
Richards, Henry 130 W 18th.
Reilly, Sam 16 10th & 11th avs
Rae, John 87 8th-av.
Reace, Walter 71 W 24th.
Riley, Thomas 77 16th-av.
Radcliffe, Dominick 477 6th-av.
Reynolds, Michael 306 W 19.
Ryan, Andrew 439 W 16th.
Roumaige, Camille 456 W 23.
Robutour, George 220 W 19.
Ripper, Jacob 501 8th-av.
Richards, Samuel 303 W 24th.
Retwood, George 79 10th-av.
Riley, Bernard 172 W 20th.
Rohrs, Henry northwest corner of 11th-av and 19th-st.
Rae, Alexander 87 8th-av.
Rock, Edward 138 West 18th.
Robb, Edward 89 West 19th.
Reinbach, Jno 214 10th-av.
Riker, Richard 202 W 16th.
Ruzd, J H 207 4th-av.
Rawlings, Hugh 121 W 24th.
Read, John 308 West 19th.
Ray, Geo 330 West 25th
Rhodes, E J 256 West 24th.
Rice, Wm 191 West 20th.
Russell, Edwin 161 W 21st.
Shellsutsacher, Peter 195 7th avenue.
Sharp, Wm 224 W 24th-st.
Soher, Thos 174 W 24th-st.
Surfeldt, F R 255 W 22d-st.
Smart, Wm G 95 8th-av.
Stewart, Thos 25th-st and 8th avenue.
Spier, Jesse 379 6th-av.
Sears, Geo E 406 W 23d-st.
Sanford, Guster 151 7th-av.
Smith, Alonzo 69 W 20th.
Sheath, Thomas 325 W 24th.
Seddell, Edw C 206 7th-av.
Santer, Jno D 263 6th-av.
Shengle, Thos 94 20th.
Sullivan, David 173 W 22d.
Sheil, John 159 7th-av.
Saxan, Chas 124 8th-av.
Schntchel, Mich 222 7th-av.
Sullivan, L B 215 W 18th.
Sweeny, Jno I 441 W 16th.
Schuman, Theo 381 6th-av.
Stuart, Wm H W 67 21st.
Smith, Thomas 106 W 23d.
Smith, Lewis 128 W 21st.
Scott, John 404 W 16th.
Sienna, Joseph 63 W 20th.
Stone Alfred W 277 8th-av.
Smith John 222 W 17th.
Simpson, Jno R 125 W 18th.
Sharp, Robert 417 6th-av.
Spring, Benjamin 174 W 19.
Seymour, W H 402 W 23d.
Smith, Henry 214 7th-av.
Steel, Wm 254 18th.
Sullivan, D P 173 W 22d.
Stelling, James 106 7th-av.
Siller, Charles 217 W 17th.
Shaw, Wm 163 W 24th.
Shindler, Jas 337 W 15th.
Sparley, Fred 226 8th-av.
Saxton, Wm 214 W

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Mysterious Conduct of the Government Press—The Emperor and Mexican Affairs—A Significant Article.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

The Government papers refuse to admit that the rebellion in America has commenced to crumble definitively, and one is at a loss to know what mysterious influence induces them thus to fight step by step the advance of the Union cause. In face of all the late defeats, and notwithstanding it was long ago admitted by these very papers that the loss of the Mississippi Valley would be the loss of the rebellion, they adopt with enthusiasm the declaration of a Southern paper, "that the war now on the part of the South is just commencing!" Wherever in the multitude of rebel defeats there is a single reverse to the National arms of however small dimensions, this event alone is commented on as the only one worthy of attention; wherever there is an indication of opposition in the North, this indication is dwelt upon at singular length as a proof that there must soon be anarchy and a counter revolution in the loyal States. In seeing the tenacity with which the Governmental papers cling to the dying cause of the rebels, one cannot but think that there is for the French Government a higher stake at issue than the success or non-success of any abstract principle of republicanism or of humanity. The idea that the Protestant Anglo-American race must not extend to Mexico, has, for some inexplicable reason, taken deep root in the minds of the Government people of France of to-day; and in the face of logic, of reason and of sound policy, the Emperor persists in the illusion that he has a destiny to fulfill in Mexico, and that the programme which he has traced out there for himself is, if realized, to be the great thing of his reign and his epoch! Every one knows that the Emperor has no policy, in the general acceptation of that term, which dates over a month; but he seems to have seized upon this Mexican idea as he did upon that of his right to the throne of France, and he clings to it with the same mysterious obstinacy. A hundred times have abler Frenchmen than himself shown the fallacy of this expedition, and the dangers, or at least useless losses to which it will lead; but His Majesty disdains to enter further into the argument than to wave the tri-color, and to hold up the words "civilization" and "the honor of the flag."

As an example of the language held on this important subject by the able men of France, I send you herewith the closing portion of a long article which has just appeared in the *Opinion Nationale*, signed by its chief editor, M. GUEROULT, lately elected Deputy to the Chamber from the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain,—only adding, by way of comment, that the arguments here put forth are probably the same as will be sustained in the new Chamber by the powerful Opposition which has just been elected. The passages to which I refer read thus:

"We are going to find ourselves in Mexico, placed in a position exactly analagous to that we have created for ourselves at Rome—between the liberals who vainly demand that we shall advance and the reactionists whom we refuse to follow in their retrograde doctrines. The clericals applaud us at this moment at Mexico just as the "black party" applauded us at Rome in 1849. But if Marshal FOREY continues to talk about the liberty of worship, if he refuses to give up the goods of the convents, if he permits himself to resist the demands of the Archbishop of Mexico, we must expect to see the party which so warmly received us soon treating us as MERODE and ANTONELLI treat us at Rome. So that, if ever so little difficulty should arise, if there should happen the least complication in the situation, we may expect that Gen. BAZAINE, charged with the maintenance of public tranquillity, will declare at once that 15,000 men are not sufficient, and will demand reinforcements.

We do not yet know what sort of Government is to be established in Mexico, whether Republican or Monarchical, nor especially on whose broad shoulders we are going to place the heavy burden of a bankrupt nation requiring a rehabilitation. In any case, we have reason to believe that this work will fall entirely upon us. For what is wanting somewhat everywhere, but especially in Mexico, is competent men. So that upon us will fall the charge of organizing the army, the finances, public education, the roads, and the Administration. We will find ourselves obliged, by the want of material, to do and furnish everything for ourselves; we will have to administer a grand empire; we will be responsible for its destinies, and if its successes are to conduce to our glory, we must also admit that its reverses will be charged upon us. A considerable part of our attention and our surveillance will necessarily be directed to Mexico, and from this will come embarrassments, difficulties, and complications, of which we will no longer be free to disavow the responsibility. We may very easily ask ourselves whether it is useful or advantageous to France to go so far to seek cares and responsibilities; to turn aside from her interior duties and her European work; to undertake jobs of distant education, and to burden herself gratuitously with desparate cures.—It will be replied that it is too late, that we are engaged, and that the honor of the flag does not permit us to abandon the work commenced.

This perspective is rendered less encouraging by the fact that, aside from the questions of interior organization, which of themselves are always grave and complicated, Mexico will become the cause in a very few years, or perhaps months, of a very grave difficulty with the United States, and may draw us into an absurd and most deplorable war.

It is a curious and characteristic, but incontestible fact, that at this moment no man in France yet knows exactly why we are in Mexico. Is it a simple *coup de tête*, become serious by the obstacles it has encountered? Is it a vast project, materially considered, for giving to France an American Indies to govern and to speculate upon, as England governs and speculates upon the Asiatic Indies? No one can answer with certitude. But certain indications permit us to suppose that this enterprise had, in the head which conceived it, a certain connexity, difficult to define, with the events which are now passing in the United States.

Every one in effect has remarked the unexpected solicitude which the French Government has manifested for the Confederates, and the attempts, several times repeated, with the English Government—attempts fortunately repulsed by England, for recognizing in common the Slavery Republic of which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is President. The public mind in France has not been able to comprehend this preference. In principle the Confederacy is founded on Slavery, an immoral institution, profoundly antipathic to our ideas and manners. It was the South which took the initiative in the rupture with the North. Without doubt, in the point of view of cotton production, the South interests us. But this question interests England much more than us, and yet she has thus far refused to recognize the South, and it is her who has arrested in this direction the impatient ardor of the French Government.

On the other hand, and admitting that the South may be able to form a separate State, and that the recognition of France aids her in her separate organization, it is certain that our presence in Mexico will be still more disagreeable to the new State than to the Republic of the North. In effect, the Slave South has but one chance to live, and by which to defend itself against the hostile brothers from which it seeks to separate itself: it is to spread and propagate its *domestic institution*. Slavery, stationary, would be quietly undermined or violently overturned by the North. The South can only live by taking the offensive. It has long known this fact, and its efforts to acquire Cuba, Nicaragua, the little Republics of Central America, and the absorption already consummated of Texas, show sufficiently that the South understands the necessity imposed upon it, and which compels it to seek conquests and the spread of Slavery.

If, therefore, the South should succeed in consummating the separation, it is not to be doubted that it would view with the greatest distaste the French flag covering the soil of Mexico, and protecting it from its avowed intentions. Our Mexican establishment would have therefore a dangerous and constantly threatening neighbor, and is it not one of the least astonishments provoked by this inexplicable expedition, the insistance with which the French Government seeks to coax England to recognize with her the Confederacy of the South, when the French flag, if it remains in Mexico, will have infallibly to repulse the attacks of that Confederacy? If, therefore, as it is generally believed, and, as the facts seem to prove, there be a connexity between our expedition to Mexico and the policy followed in regard to the Southern Confederacy, it must be admitted that this mysterious connexity escapes our understanding. The only point which remains evident is that if we remain in Mexico, and the South establishes its independence, it will renew its projects of conquest, suspended during the civil war, and that we will have to repulse an inevitable invasion.

If, on the contrary, the South succumbs, and the Grand Republic reconstitutes itself, we cannot anticipate any better things. It will not be to propagate Slavery in Mexico that she shall have abolished it at home, that she will menace our colonists beyond the ocean, but in fact to repulse European influence, to maintain intact the more or less authentic Monroe doctrine, perhaps also to give employ to the Generals, to the five or six hundred thousand soldiers who have contracted the habits of war, and which the end of the civil war will deprive of employ.

We do not fear war when it is useful, when it is justified by the success of a grand cause, when the blood shed is the ransom of a great injustice, the price of a grand step toward the normal reconstitution of nations. But, in good faith, to court a certain war with the North American States, certain in the two hypotheses of separation as well as reconstitution of the unity, all for the small glory of taking to dry-nurse an old colony which our diplomats have mistaken for a young nation, seems to us so deplorable, so wanting in common sense, so perilous, so perfectly contrary to the interests, to the instincts and the aptitudes of our country, that it is not without a profound apprehension that we see our Government engage itself, without appearance of reflection, and as if by distraction, in this fatal route. At this moment the whole tribe of speculators are on the alert and are beseiging its doors. We hear of nothing else than of railroads and canals to be constructed—of mines of gold and silver to be worked. But, alas, all is not gold that glitters, and if the Government is wise, it will hasten to profit by the momentary quiet which has been secured in Mexico, to establish promptly the best Government possible, and then to withdraw our soldiers and our flag. Let the Government give counsel, let it lend to Mexico capable administrators, (if it has more than it needs,) but let it not take upon itself a guardianship of which the present generation will not see the end. And, especially, let it not be seduced by the fallacious hope of covering itself for the expenses of the expedition; otherwise it will soon have spent a milliard in order to get back three hundred millions. If these three hundred millions are lost, we will not cry over them. Let them be passed to the account of profit and loss; but let us not engage with closed eyes in a dangerous route, at the end of which we only see a certain war with the North American States. Let us bring back our troops to Europe; they will not suffer for occupation; and if Mexico falls back into disorder, let not France, at least, be drawn into a solidarity which nothing justifies, nor paralyzed by a trans-Atlantic Algeria which she will be obliged to defend against bold and formidable neighbors."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

England and Poland—Perfide Albion—War Preparations of Russia—Threats from America—The Confederate Loan—France and Texas—The Suez Canal—The New-York Riots—The Coming Contest in the North—England's Way with Rebels—Facts and Principles—London in Summer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

If the organs of public opinion are to be believed, England has deliberately made up her mind not to go to war. She will not join France to fight Russia, and establish the independence of Poland. The Emperor may go ahead and welcome. England will look on, "a not unsympathizing spectator." England has united with France and Austria in diplomacy; but when that diplomacy, in which she was a full partner, has led to the verge of war, she coolly backs out, as a few months ago in Mexico.

How long will the Emperor—how long will France—bear with this fast and loose policy of "*Perfide Albion?*" If there is a war between France and Russia, there will be an account to settle afterward. But it is quite as likely that this selfish and short-sighted policy may bring about an alliance between Emperor and Czar, which will bode no good to England.

I have not believed in a war for Poland. Still it is undoubtedly true that there has been much apprehension in Paris, and a little here in London. Russia is in a state of great excitement, and is making immense preparations for war. One cool proceeding was to send the *General Admiral*, the war steamer built at New-York, into the Thames, and carry a half-finished ironclad, building here for the Russian Government, off into the Baltic. Russia is ready for war, and means war, rather than any dismemberment of her empire.

The threats of war from America make little impression. They are looked upon as intended for effect at home. There is not the least idea that a war with England and France, or either of them, is seriously thought of. It is not believed that the war of secession is done with. There is still great faith in Gen. LEE, in spite of his failure at Gettysburgh. There is some hope that Gen. BEAUREGARD will be able to defend Charleston; and there is, above all, a belief that, though the South may be overrun with great armies, and desolated with raids, it cannot be reduced to subjection. That is a matter which events alone can decide. Some people submit quickly—others fight away for half a century. The English are not well enough acquainted with the Southerners to form an intelligent opinion.

There is one class of Englishmen, however, who appear to have been strongly impressed with the recent successes of the Federal armies. I mean the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange. That institution has seldom seen such a tumble as the Confederate Loan has had the past week. When LEE invaded Pennsylvania it went to a premium. It has been down to 40 per cent. discount. For a few days it was hard to find a purchaser at any price. There has been a slight rally since Mr. MACKAY'S last letter, and it is now quoted at 27 discount. The agent assures the holders that the Confederate Government has plenty of cotton safely stowed, which it is ready to deliver to their order any day and almost anywhere, but how to get it is the question. I, also, have some ship-loads of treasure lying at the bottom of the Caribbean Sea, but I do not very well see how to place them in the Bank of England.

As the French power becomes consolidated in Mexico, there will come up again the question of Texas. The opening of the Mississippi cuts off that State from the eastern portion of the Confederacy. Texas will go back to Mexico, under the protection of France. If the French creoles of New-Orleans have any influence, they will try to carry Louisiana the same way. However this may be, Texas itself would be a brilliant prize. It is as large as France, and would supply all the cotton and tobacco she wants. If peace is maintained in Europe, there will be a pressing demand for glory somewhere else.

An English engineer has examined the Suez Canal, and declared that it has no insuperable difficulties. It is a bitter pill, but it must be swallowed. It will cost £10,000,000, but it is a mere question of time and cost, and will, no doubt, be accomplished. The English have put a stop to forced labor in Egypt, for which they have a great repugnance. In England no one is obliged to work. Everybody does what he choses to do, or does nothing, if that suits him better. Hereafter it is to be the same in Egypt.

The news of the restoration of order in New-York caused no rejoicings here. The illustrated papers are full of the riots. *Punch* and *Fun* have cartoons on the subject. *Fun* has king mob enthroned, in the person of a brawny Irishman, with negroes hanging to lamp-posts in the background. *Punch* represents a mob of Milesians dragging a negro off to the gallows, while the negro looks appealingly to the doleful figure of Mr. LINCOLN

London is hot and dull. The concerts are over—the theatres closing. Hyde Park is deserted—Rotten Row a solitude. Belgravia and Tyburnia have closed their shutters and are off to the mountains and the sea. The lower classes, left without the good example of their betters, grow drunken and savage. Men beat their wives; women scratch and bite each other; some swallow ears; some gnaw off fingers. The Cannibal Islands are less savage than this drunken, besotted lower million of London—the saddest, hardest, most repulsive populace, I verily believe, to be found in any civilized country.

The Prince and Princess have gone to Scotland; the poor Queen is in Germany; the Government is on its travels, all but RUSSELL and PALMERSTON, who stick to Downing-street, that neither may overreach the other. They are watching in two directions for the latest news—Paris and Washington. Their master is in Paris about to review his legions. What may be their relations to the power at Washington they have very little notion.

MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AN EASTERN ROMANCE.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCESS.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 7.

"Died, on the 1st inst., at Abingdon House, Kensington, the widow of the late Maharajah RUNJEET SINGH, of the Sikhs, and mother of the present Maharajah DHULEEP SINGH." In these few and formal words the death of a Princess has been chronicled whose words once shook kingdoms and made war or peace. CHUNDA KOUR, although the wife of the Maharajah of the Punjrb, was not, if report speaks true, very nobly born. One version of her birth makes her father a dog-keeper in the service of RUNJEET; but at any rate she was selected as one of his harem, and came to be its mistress. From that time, if she could have written the history of her marvelous life, blood, and not ink, would have been the fitting medium to have used. KURRUCK SINGH succeeded RUNJEET, and he was dispatched with acetate of lead and corrosive sublimate mingled in a curry. NAO MEHAL SINGH followed KURRUCK on the throne; but as he passed upon his elephant under an arch, after his corronation, it was contrived that the masonry should fall and crush him. The widow of KURRUCK still stood in the way, and her chamber-women were bribed to beat her brains out with a stone as they stood behind her, braiding and perfuming her hair. SHERE SINGH, a son of the murdered Princess, yet blocked the path to the throne against CHUNDA KOUR'S child, and he, too, was dispatched by an adroit treachery. An English rifle was shown to him as he sate upon the "gadi," and when his muzzle was burned to his breast in the course of examining it, the trigger was pressed, and four slugs were discharged into his heart. Thus at last the crown of the Punjaub was won, and placed upon the infant head of DHULEEP SINGH; his mother, the Princess now dead, employing the influence thus obtained to revel in license. Sometimes, however, she was obliged to be the spectatress of murder, and not its accomplice, as when the troops at Lahore bayoneted her brother, the Prince JEWAHIR, as he reviewed them, sprinkling her robe and that of her son with his blood. But she replaced her brother with a lover, LALL SINGH, and in conjunction with him, declared war upon the British by marching her Sikhs across the Sutlej. Moodker, Aliwal, and Ferozeshah ended the first Sikh war, and reduced her to the mere guardianship of a protected Prince. Then she commenced the net-work of intrigue with MOOLRAJ, of Mooltan, GOLAB SINGH, of Cashmere, and DOST MAHOMED, of Affghanistan, which led to the murder of the English officers at the first-named place, and to the second Sikh war. Her emissaries, under pretence of fetching drugs from various cities, carried on correspondence for her with all the discontented in India. Confined to fortresses, she bribed the guards with costly necklaces of pearl and gold: her money and messages circulated in every Sikh barrack and village. So well was she served, too, that when one of her messengers was executed at Lahore, his wife begged his armlet as a relic of love at the scaffold, and instantly took out of it one of the Maharanee's letters, tore it into a hundred pieces, and swallowed them to save detection. She was removed to Benares too late to avert the war which she had fomented. Far away from the Punjab, pacing her prison in the "holy city" liked a caged tigress, she heard the echoes of the cannon of GOOJERAT, which deposed RUNJEET SINGH'S dynasty forever, and made the Five Waters a province of the victorious English. Thenceforward she passed from the eyes of men, a pensioner of the British Power—her hundred lovers dead or degraded—her influence gone with her beauty and her youth—the son, for whom she had sinned and plotted, dethroned, an exile and a renegade from the grand and conquering creed of Khalsa. Before her swimming eyes, as she lately sank in death in the country whither she had followed her son, these scenes, and a thousand as full of Eastern splendor and crime, must have passed.

A CURIOUS LETTER.

The following singular letter, signed "UTCHERL SINGH, (Jageerdar,") and "KISHEN SINGH, (Khutry,") appears in the *Times*:

"Her Highness the Mahnaranee JINDKORE, of Lahore, mother of his Highness the Maharajah DULEEP SINGH, died on the 1st current, at Abingdon-house, Kensington, in the Hindoo faith, and we understand it is proposed to bury her. The practice is contrary to the religion of the Sikhs, and as his Highness the Maharajah denies our right to dispose of the body according to our customs, we are constrained, as a matter of conscience, to appeal to the country for protection, and beg you will kindly allow us a place in your spirited journal to enter a public protest against the intended desecration. Agreeably to our rules, the body ought to be burned and the ashes given to the Ganges. The thing is simple enough in itself, and, as it infringes no moral or physical law, we certainly cannot believe the wisdom and intelligence of the land would oppose our acting as our religion directs. Besides, the belief of all religionists is that no funeral is hallowed unless a priest, or, in his absence, a layman of the religion of the deceased, officiates at his obsequies. Now, it is not competent to a Christian minister to afford the rights of burial to Her Highness, and we, on our part, cannot render any assistance if the remains are to be buried. It is hard, then, Her Highness should be deprived of the offices the meanest claim and receive throughout the civilised globe, and that we should be refused the consolation of discharging the last sad duty for our mistress that is the right of all, and that it is not in the power of His Highness the Maharajah, or any other Christian to pay. Her Highness was particularly careful about everything relating to caste; indeed, so much so, that up to her demise she refused to eat when His Highness the Maharajah happened to be on the same carpet with herself, and, so that she might not be compromised, had a separate establishment of Indians, who attended to her table and everything connected with it. In asking to dispose of Her Highness' remains according to our religion, then, we feel we are fulfilling Her Highness' wishes, and are satisfied, had she known her dissolution was at hand, she would have left definite instructions for the disposal of her body after the forms of the Sikh religion. Reiterating our protest in the name of the friends and relations of her Highness the Maharanee of the Sikhs in general, both here and abroad, and in the interests of civil and religious liberty."

Lieut.-Col. OLIPHANT, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Aug. 6, says: "Yesterday, at 10 o'clock the remains of the late Maharanee were removed from Abingdon-House to be deposited temporarily in a vault at Kensal-green Cemetery, following the course which was adopted in the case of His Highness the late Rajah of Coorg. The remains of the Maharanee were attended by His Highness, myself, several of his personal friends, and by all the retinue of her late Highness. No Christian rite was attempted, His Highness DHULEEP SINGH, when the coffin was placed in the mausoleum, merely addressing his people in their own language with affectionate earnestness on the uncertainty of human life. Had the writers of the letter (two discharged servants,) been present they would have seen that there was as scrupulous care on the part of the Maharajah to avoid offending the prejudices of his countrymen."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

The China *Mail* contains the following letter, dated June 4. "On the 3d, at 7½ in the evening, a circumambient flame was seen to rise from the earth and gird the city of Manilla, and at the same time a most terrific quaking of the earth took place. It lasted scarcely a minute; but in that short space near the whole of fair Manilla has been reduced to a heap of ruins. The abomination of desolation has taken possession of her palaces, her temples, and her dwelling places, and death and destruction have ridden triumphantly over the land. We believe that upwards of a thousand have been killed, and many thousands wounded, but is impossible to say or to estimate. Scarcely an edifice has escaped without dead or wounded. The good priests, their choristers and sacristans, and the faithful who were hearing the vespers of Corpus Christi, have been nearly all buried and suffocated under the ruins of the cathedral, and other churches. The only church that has escaped wholly is San Augustin, the same that withstood the tremendous shock of 1645. The palace and nearly all the public and private, as well as commercial edifices, have either been thrown down or shaken from their foundations. Thank God, not a single foreigner has been killed, but two, we hear, have been seriously hurt, though not dangerously. The Rodriguez property, left to the British nation, and where the British Consulate was, has been entirely destroyed. We must felicitate Spain on the conduct of her subjects here of all classes during this great and sudden trial; they acted most admirably. The Governor-General and the Archbishop set a brilliant example, which had been copied nearly by all, of fortitude, resignation and energetic sympathy. The city is deserted nearly, for the edifices threaten to fall suddenly, and there may be (though Heaven forfend it) a repetition. Before the earthquake took place, sulphurous odors were perceived, rumbling like the firing of ordnance, and then like the approach of an immense locomotive and train. The flame that surrounded the city was seen from the bay to ascend toward the sky; and another, a triple-snaked one, came from the land over the water to the shipping, and threw them up at least two or three feet, while on shore the earth has everywhere sunk at least two feet. God help us; we are all sick and nervous, and require all our faith and confidence to sustain us."

A GREAT PROPERTY CASE.

From the Manchester Examiner, Aug. 7.

The great Egmont property case, which, on Friday last, came before Mr. Justice KEOGH and a special jury, at the Cork Assizes, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday. The case has excited more than an ordinary amount of interest, not only because the estates in dispute are worth about £12,000 a year, but also from the incidents connected with them. It was an issue directed by the Court of Chancery for the purpose of ascertaining whether a certain instrument was the last will of HENRY, Earl of Egmont. It purported to devise all the freehold and personal estates, together with the right of presentation to two livings in England, to EDWARD TIERNEY, of Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin—in fact, making him the sole residuary legatee, after payment of some few comparatively small charges. The families of the Egmonts and Tierneys first became acquainted at Brighton in the reign of GEORGE IV. The ultimate effect of this intimacy between them was, EDWARD TIERNEY, who was regarded as a friend and counsellor of the Egmonts, was appointed agent to the estates, which were very much involved. Immediately after the accession of HENRY Lord PERCIVAL, the testator, it became necessary, in order to meet the embarrassments of the family, to borrow money. This was done, and two trust deeds executed, whereby the whole estates were conveyed to HENRY, Lord PERCIVAL, Mr. TEAD and EDWARD TIERNEY. These Trustees were to pay certain sums to Lord EGMONT and his son; they were to bar all entail, to invest the property in the right of the Earl of Egmont, so as to give him power to dispose of it ultimately to the testator, Lord PERCIVAL, But when he succeeded to the title, although he had property valued at £200,000, there was a debt upon it of £101,000, besides a further sum of £23,000 owing to Mr. TIERNEY. Such being the position of his pecuniary affairs he gave way to drink, and died in London somewhat suddenly in 1841. Three or four days before his death EDWARD TIERNEY was summoned to London to see him, and it was on one of these few days previous to his death that the will was made. Subsequently to this the property had been greatly improved, no less a sum than £70,000 having been expended upon it by Mr. TIERNEY. Owing to the peculiar form of the pleadings, the question being the validity of the will, Rev. Sir W. L. DARELL appeared as plaintiff against the Earl of Egmont, (Lord ARDEN,) whereas he was in reality defendant, resisting the claim of his opponent to get possession of the estates, which were alleged to have been obtained by fraud and false representation, and undue influence. When the pleadings had very nearly come to a conclusion on Wednesday, the case was compromised without being allowed to go to the jury. Although the terms of the compromise made have not been stated, it is generally understood that Sir LIONEL DARELL and the other plaintiffs are to receive £125,000 in lieu of the estates devised by the will in dispute, and that Lord EGMONT is to pay all costs. Mr. Justice KEOGH expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangement.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE TRIUMPHANT.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

We mentioned in our last number the successful efforts of the Americans in the improvement of their cast-iron ordnance, which we believe to be traceable to the spirit of emulation which exists between the Army and Navy Ordnance Departments, and their working heads, Capts. RODMAN and DAHLGREN, being held responsible for the weapons turned out. Hence the slightest alteration in the form or construction of either the army or navy guns is closely watched by the other Department, and the result is "steady progress." Most artillerists know that to Capt. (now Admiral) DAHLGREN, the best form of gun is due, and to Capt. RODMAN, of the United States army, is owing the present admirable plan of casting hollow and cooling from the interior of the gun; and although the one constructs ordnance for the navy only, and the other the heavy fort guns and field pieces, there is scarcely any difference in the patterns of their weapons, which are all cast at the same foundries, and of similar bore, so that the shot are interchangeable. After careful experiments, however, the value of which are best indicated by the fact of their being quoted by the Woolwich Ordnance Committee, as confirming their statement of the necessity for altering our old plan of proving guns, it was found that cast-iron alone could not be depended upon for rifled guns, and consequently Mr. PARROTT'S plan of strengthening with wrought metal was adopted. This plan differs as much from the looping pursued in France and Spain as from our own building-up systems, and consists of placing a single massive jacket over the breech of the gun. So effectually does it strengthen the rifled weapons, that they are found to safely withstand 1,000 discharges with elongated shot, and to give a velocity of 1,800 feet per second with the solid balls, which are also fired from them. The rifled guns used for these round shot are of the 32-pounder 8 and 10-inch bore, and which besides do excellent work as rifles, with a range which few guns exceed, being as much as 3,800 at 10 degrees elevation. We trust that these results will attract the attention of our responsible authorities.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

THE CASE OF MR. J. W. GRAZEBROOK.

From the European Times.

The 3d inst. was the last examination and discharge sitting in the case of WILLIAM JOSHUA GRAZEBROOK, before Mr. Commissioner PERRY, at Liverpool. The bankrupt carried on business in Liverpool as a merchant and commission agent. His statement of accounts shows debts unsecured to the amount of £23,443 8s. 9d., and secured debts to the amount of £12,610 8s. 4d.; liabilities on bills discounted, £2,477 9s. 4d.; liabilities on accommodation bills, £600; and debts to be paid in full, £328. The credit side of the account shows a surplus of £14,363 12s. 10d.; the assets being debts due to the estate, £16,160; property given up to the assignees, £13,513 16s. 9d.; and do. in the hands of creditors, £24,149 8s. 2d. The bankrupt has been for some years past extensively engaged in business, and latterly with the ports of the Southern States of America, and attributes his present position to the capture, detention and confiscation of the steamers *Nicolai I.* and *Dolphin* by the Federal States. The circumstances connected with the capture and detention of the latter vessel have been brought under the notice of Lord RUSSELL, and have been the subject of communication between the two Governments, an appeal against the decision of the Court at Key West having been lodged with the authorities at Washington. There was no opposition on the part of the assignees or creditors, and the bankrupt passed his examination, and was allowed an unconditional order of discharge.

THE QUEEN ON CRINOLINE.

Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:

WINSOR CASTLE, Aug. 1, 1863.

LADIES: The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called Crinoline. Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by example encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to demoralized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything but pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons whom they are supposed to be. I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.

—Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, D. D., lately President of McKendrick College, Lebanon, Ill., has been chosen editor of *Zion's Herald*, in Boston. The editorial chair having been vacated by Rev. Dr. Erastus O. Haven, who has accepted the office of President of Michigan University, and leaves Boston to enter upon his duties in a few days.

The Diplomatic Travelers.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN AUBURN.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Aug. 20.

Secretary SEWARD and the party of foreign diplomats and their *attaches, en route* to Niagara Falls, arrived in this city last evening at 6¼ o'clock. They were met at the depot by a large delegation of citizens, and, after entering carriages, were taken to the residence of Secretary SEWARD, and became his guests. The party numbers sixteen, and includes the following distinguished gentlemen:

Baron Gerot, the Minister of Prussia; Mr. Molina, the Minister of Nicaragua; Mr. Tassara, the Minister of Spain; Lord Lyons, the British Minister; Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister; M. Mercier, the French Minister; M. Schleider, the Hanseatic Minister; M. Bernatti, the Italian Minister; Count Riper, the Swedish Minister; M. Astaburager, the Chilian Minister.

This morning the party visited Fort Hill Cemetery, the Auburn State Prison, the Insane Asylum for Convicts, and other places of public interest. This afternoon they are enjoying the scenery about Owasco Lake, and a ride in Secretary SEWARD'S life-boat, which, fortunately for the occasion, arrived from Washington two or three days since. After the other exercises at the lake are concluded the party repair to the extensive and pleasant grounds of E. T. T. MARTIN, where a collation will be prepared for them. The guests will return to the city about 6 o'clock P. M. It is expected the Mayor and Common Council, the Professors in the Theological Seminary, and the clergymen of the city will pay their respects to the distinguished gentlemen this evening in a body. Such other of our citizens as may find it convenient to call, will do so at their pleasure, during the evening.

Flags are flying in all directions to-day in honor of the distinguished visitors. Auburn is a quiet, modest town, but no one can blame her if she put on airs on the present occasion. A man might live a generation in any of our small neighboring cities and never have an opportunity of paying his respects to so many of the representatives of foreign nations. It is an interesting event in the history of Auburn!

The party will leave the city for Niagara Falls to-morrow morning.

The Duration of the War.

VIEWS OF A REBEL SOLDIER.

C. C. MCKINNEY, a private in JOHNSTON'S army, in a letter to his wife, dated Canton, Miss., June 14, says:

"It has been a doubtful proposition with me for some time whether the South be able to maintain the position she has assumed. You know that last Summer, in private, confidential conversations with you, that I expressed serious apprehensions of the South's ability to achieve her independence. My doubts on this subject are based upon reasonable foundations:

First—The inordinate disposition of the citizens to speculate upon the families of soldiers in the field has a tendency to dispirit and render discontented the soldiery, and you know that a discontented army cannot fight with the same energy that they could under different circumstances.

Secondly—The North has such a large preponderance in point of numerical strength. That idea may be hooted at by some who have never been in the service, and have nothing to do but to fall back in easy arm chairs, and read the gasconading articles of lying editors, (tell MAG. I mean nothing personal,) but to those who have seen the bravery and valor of the Northern troops, it appears different.

Thirdly—The appointment of their army is so much superior to ours. They have the finest and most approved arms—small arms—cannon—field-pieces and siege guns, and this, too, is very important in fighting a battle.

Fourthly—Their supplies are so much more abundant than ours. They have in the rear of their armies unbounded fields of corn and wheat, and green pastures filled with fat hogs and cattle, from which they can supply their army, and consume none but what the farmer desires to sell and which he intends for the market; while a good part of our territory is occupied by the enemy, and they press supplies therefrom, and force us to supply our army by stinting our families.

We are their superiors in only one thing, and that is the valor and persevering energy and endurance of our men. But these cannot avail us against such overwhelming odds—but if we can whip them here then, I think, the cause of Southern independence is established, and in a short time we will all be at home with our families, the epaulets of the arrogant officer will be doffed and he will court the favor of those he now oppresses and despises. I will remember such."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

Drill Officer Y. S. Copeland.

Sergt. Y. S. COPELAND, whose services as Drill Officer to the force have been of the utmost value, was one of the most efficient of the Officers during riot week. His first duty was organizing the command of Inspector CARPENTER, which on Monday afternoon met the mob at Broadway and Amity-street, and he had the second blow in what was a gallant fight, and a quick and complete victory. It was here that the Police by their bravery extorted from the citizens gathered at the spot cheer on cheer of approval—something unusual for the force to hear given them, but which will be nothing novel hereafter. This mob was the one which had been doing so much damage in the upper part of the City, and they came down loaded with plunder. In the evening Sergt. COPELAND formed another command of 250 men, which, under Inspector CARPENTER, marched to the Park, and gave the rioters fleeing from the *Tribune* Building a reception with clubs such as they little expected, and largely suffered from. The Sergeant was here also amongst the most conspicuous and foremost. Thence he was on the march through the Fourth Ward. Here were witnessed shocking scenes; the sacking of houses occupied by negroes, the piling up and burning of their furniture, the forcing of their dwellings, and in some cases the actual burning alive of the inmates. In one instance a dwelling was fired where seven negroes had taken refuge: they escaped by jumping from the windows, a distance of twenty feet; one broke his leg, another his arm, and it was only by the prompt and decisive action of the Police that any of them escaped death, the mob standing ready, like so many wolves, to jump upon them the moment they reached the ground. In this march, the various mobs were met and dispersed, the greater portion fleeing back into their dens. At midnight the force returned to the Park in time to receive the large mob coming down Broadway to finish the interrupted work at the *Tribune* Building. It was here that Inspector CARPENTER exhibited strategy and generalship, massing his force to the east side of the Park, and, covered by the darkness, coolly awaiting the mob, which came on, singing "We'll hang old GREELEY to a sour apple tree," and rushed into the grasp of the force ere their presence was suspected. Exemplary, sudden, thorough was their punishment after the force sprang upon them. "Up, Guards, and at them," was the word; the songs ceased, and the ringing of the locusts and cries for mercy of the renegades supplied their place. Here, too, was Sergt. COPELAND brave and efficient. Returning to Headquarters, but a brief respite was had, for at 2 A. M., Tuesday, Sergt. C. formed a battalion of 100 men, and proceeded to Clarkson-street, to recover the body of the negro hung there. It was recovered and brought to the Central office. On Tuesday the Sergeant formed a battalion of some two hundred men, which, under Inspector CARPENTER, visited Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, where the severe battle, heretofore described, was held. The force used their revolvers to clear the tops of the houses of their assailants, but ultimately had to charge the houses, take and "clean" them. The rioters most of them boldly met the assault, others were found secreted in beds, boxes, closets, &c., &c., but were hunted out, receiving lessons which those of them who can remember anything, are not likely to forget. The force returned to Headquarters at noon, and during the balance of the day the military knowledge of the Sergeant was in constant requisition in the organizing of the different commands constantly being required and sent off. In the evening he was with the command which, under Inspector CARPENTER, marched to BROOKS BROS.' clothing-store, and subsequently through the infected districts thereabouts, dispersing all mobs and administering, on several occasions, severe punishment; thence to the Fifth Ward, where valuable service was done and quiet restored, and thence to Headquarters. During the balance of the week, until Saturday, Sergt. COPELAND was occupied in organizing companies, as they were required, for special service.

In hastily giving a record of the duties and doings of this officer we have omitted many instances connected therewith, but which have been given in connection with the record of divers Precincts. His conduct has elicited the hearty encomiums of his superior officers, and he was valuable because of his military knowledge and the promptness and ability with which he formed commands, but also as a cool, gallant and faithful officer. He was untiring and indefatigable

A Mother Fatally Kicked and Beaten While Protecting her Child from Being Burned.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF RIOTERS AND MURDERERS.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at No. 11 Worth-street, on the body of ANN DERICKSON, a native of Ireland, aged 29 years, who died from injuries received during the riot. The testimony in the case shows that the poor woman was beaten almost to death by a gang of lawless men and boys while she was trying to protect her son from being burned and hung. A notice of her death and a statement of the circumstances under which she received her injuries were published in the TIMES of yesterday. The testimony given below tells the entire story.

Ellen Foos testified: On Monday the rioters commenced in Thomas-street, and on Tuesday, at ten o'clock, they began in Worth-street, No. 11, where I reside; they first commenced in the rear; they kept shouting, "Here's where the niggers live, in the rear;" there was a large crowd; I recognise three persons, known as Cruise, Jim Best (*alias* Vess) and Mose Green; it was dark, but there was a light in the basement; I put out the light in the rear basement; they then came to the front basement and broke in the front door and windows; some one said it was a negro who blew the light out; the mob then became more furious; Cruise had an ax in his hand, and with that he struck the deceased's son on the head; Jim Vess struck the boy with a cart-rung; when the deceased was struck she fell right over her son and tried to protect him; she called out to them "For God's sake kill me but save, Oh save my boy;" the deceased was then struck with a cart-rung in the hands of Jim Vess, (Best;) she was struck several times on the head, chest and abdomen; at the time she was struck she had the boy under her clothes endeavoring to shield him; Mose Green went up the lamp-post with a rope to hang the boy; after they had ceased beating him in the house they dragged him into the street, where they stripped his shirt off; Jim "Vess" then went into the house and obtained a Kerosene oil-lamp, came out and said, "Let's set fire to the nigger;" a man by the name of Frederick Michaels, living in an adjoining basement, this moment fired a pistol at the crowd, and they

while in a fit of melancholy, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, some time during Thursday night, in his sleeping-room at No. 146 Essex-street. The deceased, about a year since, lost his wife, and two weeks ago a son died. These losses so weighed upon his mind, it is supposed, that he was induced to take his life. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordanne with the above facts.

DEATH FROM BEING BEATEN DURING THE RIOTS.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 94 Attorney-street, on the body of CHARLES WATSON, aged 50 years, who died from consumption. The testimony showed that his death was accelerated by injuries received by having been beaten by rioters in the vicinity of Flatbush, L. I.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Rev. D. A. MACK, Chaplain of the Third Vermont, and Rev. Mr. STONE, of Boston, will officiate at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on Sunday next, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M. The friends of the soldier are respectfully invited to attend. Divine service held regularly at these rooms every Sunday, at 3 P. M.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body of WINIFRED CRAGHIN, aged 17 years, who died from the effects of sun-stroke. The deceased lived at No. 68 Crosby-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

SERIOUS AFFRAY—ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN OFFICER.—A serious affray occurred in Hoboken on Thursday, in which a man named BRADY was seriously, if not dangerously, injured. It appears that about 6 o'clock Constable WHITNEY went to BRADY'S house, in Meadow street, to arrest Mrs. BRADY, on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE. After entering the house and making his business known, BRADY locked the door and said, "We have got you now, you son of a ——, and will murder you before you get out of here." BRADY then seized an ax and attacked the officer, attempting to strike him, but the latter evaded his blows, and finally wrenched the ax away, and dealt BRADY two blows on the head, inflicting very severe scalp woonds. Mrs. BRADY also assisted her husband, and the officer came off with black eyes. Subsequently Mrs. BRADY was taken into custody, but her husband was too seriously injured to be removed.

MOVEMENT FOR RAISING THE QUOTA IN HOBOKEN.—The Citizens' Committee in Hoboken, Thursday, made arrangements for raising $30,000 to be paid in bounties for volunteers, each man to receive $200. The Board of Councilmen met last night and passed a resolution to coöperate with the Citizens" Committee. The form of an act was also adopted to be presented for passage by the Legislature next Winter, providing for the issuing of bonds upon which to raise the money, which is to be procured temporarily on negotiable notes. The Committee complain that their quota is in excess 62 men, and they propose to raise only 160 men of the 222 set down for that city.

Williamsburgh.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—ADAM DECKHOLD, of Moore-street, between Graham-avenue and Smith-street, was arrested Thursday, on complaint of JACOB EBERHARDT, who resides in Graham-avenue, for feloniously assaulting him with a knife, and inflicting a serious wound on his head. He was arraigned before Justice WALTERS, and committed to await examination.

FIRE AT MEDFORD, L. I.—Early Thursday morning the Long Island passenger and freight depot at Medford, L. I., was burned to the ground by an incendiary, who first cut the ropes of the wells, so that no water could be procured to extinguish the flames.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 21, 1863.

$5,000 U. S 6s, '81. Reg...	106⅛	200 Hud. R. R.	148
10,000 do	106	50 Second-av. R.	85
32,000 U.S.6s,'81.Coup.	107	200 Mich. Cen. R.	120
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.	105⅛	500 do	115⅜
Notes...Oct.&Ap...	107	1600 M. So. & N. Ind.R	108
6,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c.	101⅜	300 do	107⅜
25,000 Mo. State 6s	71¼	400 do	107⅞
5,000 N. C. 6s	66	300 do	108
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	35	100 M. So. & N.I.G.S.	140
10,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.	83.114⅛	500 do	138
5,000 E 5th M. B.	108	200 do	137
3,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	123	100 Ill. Cen. Full St.	115
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d	67	50 Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30.123⅜
5,000 do	67⅜	500 do	124
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89	200 do	124⅜
6,000 Han. & St. J. 1st M.	77½	100 do	b10.124⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	94	500 do	124½
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	87	10 Miss & Mo. R	103
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	85	1000 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	104
5,000 Commonwealth 7s	100	500 do	s30.104⅛
10,000 American Gold	125¾	100 do	b30.104⅜
50,000 do	125⅝	500 do	s30.103
450 Canton Co	31½	450 Gal. & Chi. R.	111
100 do	31⅞	100 do	110⅛
250 Penn. Coal Co	140	200 do	110⅜
100 Quicksilv. M. Co	47⅜	200 do	110⅝
200 Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2¾	200 do	s30.110
400 do	2	200 do	s30.110
300 N. Y. Cen. R	131	30 do	110
100 do	130⅝	500 Clev. & Tol.	116⅜
550 do	130⅜	300 do	116¾
100 do	s30.130⅛	1000 do	117
100 do	130⅞	900 Chi. & R. I. R.	114
50 do	130⅜	1800 do	114⅜
1700 Erie R.	114⅜	3000 do	114⅝
100 do	s30.114	1000 do	115
33 do	114	23 do	113
1200 do	119	200 do	s30.113⅜
400 do	119⅛	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	125
100 do	119⅜	250 Mil. & P. D. C. R.	88
1000 do	120	100 do	87⅜
2300 do	119⅝	50 do	87
100 do	s30 119⅜	125 do	86
1000 Erie R. Pref.	110⅛	200 do	85
50 do	b15 110⅜	100 do	85⅛
300 do	110⅛	300 Tol. & Wab.	81
200 do	110	300 P., Ft.W.&C.R.	90
350 do	109⅞	100 do	90⅜
45 do	109⅜	100 do	s10 90⅜
400 Harlem R.	163	100 do	90⅜
500 do	164	200 do	s30 90
100 do	164⅜	400 do	91
100 do	165	200 do	91¾
400 do	166	100 do	b30 91¾
1000 do	165⅛	100 Al. & Ter. H. P.	86⅜
30 Harlem R. Pref.	150	400 Chic. & N. W. R.	36
100 do	152	100 do	35⅞
50 do	151⅞	400 do	35⅜
1500 Reading Railroad.	121	100 do	b30 36
300 do	120⅞	150 Chic. & Alt. R.	82
100 do	s30.120	50 do	82½
300 do	120⅜	50 Mil. & St. Paul R.	56
1600 do	120	50 do	55
100 do	s30.119⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	Cl.107¼	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	135
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	71	300 do	136
6,000 Amer. Gold	125¾	100 do	s30.135
200 Canton Company	32	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	124⅜
600 do	32⅛ 2006	100 do	125
800 do	3⅛	200 Clev. & P. R.	103
150 Cumb Coal Prf.	28	100 do	102⅝
300 N. Y. C. R.	130⅜	200 do	102⅞
700 Erie R.	119¼	400 do	102⅜
1000 do	119⅜	500 do	b30.102⅜
200 do	s30.119⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 111⅜
100 do	s30.118⅜	700 do	110⅞
300 do	s30 118	600 do	112
200 do	s30.117⅞	100 do	b15.112⅛
500 do	119⅛	17 do	111⅜
1500 Erie R. Pref.	110	1000 Clev. & T. R.	122
1500 Reading R.	119⅜	300 do	122⅛
300 Harlem R.	167	300 do	122⅜
200 do	168	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	115
200 do	168⅜	200 do	114⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R.	119⅜	500 do	114⅜
100 do	119⅝	200 do	114¾
100 do	119⅛	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	83
100 do	119	100 do	82
1800 M. S. & N. I.	108	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	90
500 do	107⅜	100 do	90⅜
34 do	107⅛	300 do	91
100 Harlem R. Prf.	152⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co	b3 32	200 Reading R.	b3.121
600 Bucks Co. Ld. Co	2	100 do	120¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅜	300 do	120
600 do	130¾	1000 do	s10.120
800 Erie Railroad	118⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	136
600 do	b3.119	1250 Ill. Cen. R.	124⅜
1800 do	119	500 do	124¾
200 do	b3 119⅛	200 do	c.124¾
200 do	119⅛	500 do	b3 125
1050 Erie Railway Pr.	110⅛	300 do	125
200 do	110⅜	2100 do	125¼
800 do	110	400 do	b3.125⅜
200 do	c.110	15 Clev. & P. R.	100
500 do	110⅛	400 do	102⅜
1200 Harlem Railroad	c.166	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	112
400 do	s3.166⅛	800 do	111⅜
600 do	166⅜	150 do	111⅜
300 do	166⅜	200 do	s10 111⅜
400 do	166⅜	1000 do	b3 111⅜
800 do	166¾	50 Clev. & T. R.	120
500 do	167	200 do	121⅛
200 Mich. Cen. R.	b3.120	500 Chi. & R. Is	114⅜
100 do	120	100 Chic. & N. W.	36
400 M. So. & N. I. R.	108⅜	100 T. H & Alt.	65
500 do	108⅞	100 T. R. & Alt. P.	86⅜
200 do	108⅜	250 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	91¼
600 do	108¾	200 do	91⅜
800 do	b3 108⅛	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	85
600 do	108⅛		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$500 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	106⅞	50 Mich. Cen. R.	119¼
250 Canton Co	32¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	108⅛
100 N. Y. Guano Co	24	300 do	108
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	131¼	500 M.S. & N. I. G.	138
100 Erie Railway	118⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	124¾
1250 do	118⅜	550 do	125
100 do	b3 118⅛	200 do	s3 125
500 Erie R. Prf.	110	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	102⅜
100 do	109⅞	600 do	101⅜
1500 Erie R. Pref.	110	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	122⅛
1500 Reading R.	119⅜	300 do	122⅜
300 Harlem R.	167	300 do	122⅛
200 do	168	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	115
200 do	168⅜	200 do	114⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R.	119⅜	500 do	114⅜
100 do	119⅜	200 do	114¾
100 do	119⅛	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	83
100 do	119	100 do	82
1800 M. S. & N. I.	108	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	90
500 do	107⅜	100 do	90⅜
34 do	107⅛	300 do	91
100 Harlem R. Prf.	152⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—5 P. M.

$500 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	106⅞	50 Mich. Cen. R.	119¼
250 Canton Co	32¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	108⅛
100 N. Y. Guano Co	24	300 do	108
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	131¼	500 M.S. & N. I. G.	138
100 Erie Railway	118⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	124¾
1250 do	118⅜	550 do	125
100 do	b3 118⅛	200 do	s3 125
500 Erie R. Prf.	110	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	102⅜
100 do	109⅞	600 do	101⅜
1500 Erie R. Pref.	110	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	122⅛
1500 Reading R.	119⅜	300 do	122⅜
300 Harlem R.	167	300 do	122⅛
200 do	168	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	115
200 do	168⅜	200 do	114⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R.	119⅜	500 do	114⅜
100 do	119⅜	200 do	114¾
100 do	119⅛	100 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	83
100 do	119	100 do	82
1800 M. S. & N. I.	108	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	90
500 do	107⅜	100 do	90⅜
34 do	107⅛	300 do	91
100 Harlem R. Prf.	152⅜		

FRIDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The Custom-house official tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of July were not completed until this afternoon. We are now, however, enabled to bring forward our summary of the Import, Export and Gold movement at and from New-York for seven months of the calendar year 1863, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1862.

The import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of July, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$9,080,210
Dutiable Goods warehoused	6,057,342
Free Goods	683,880
Total entries	$15,821,432
Against July, 1862	20,134,201
Decreased importation	$4,312,769

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $182,245, against $219,001 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation, withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month, is $4,227,265, or $1,830,077 less than went into bond of the fresh importation.

The Export Clearances from New-York, in July, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce	$15,298,073
Foreign Goods reëxported	525,833
Gold and Silver	5,268,881
Total Clearances	$21,092,787
Against July, 1862:	
In Produce	$14,050,437
Foreign Goods	1,567,141
Specie	8,067,387—$23,684,915
Decreased Exportation	$2,592,128

We annex the following summary by months of the Trade of the past seven months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	15,638,000		12,457,000
February	11,814,000		13,810,000
March	18,807,000		18,631,000
April	17,278,000		13,827,000
May	14,128,000		14,138,000
June	12,829,000		12,275,000
July	15,821,000		20,134,000
Total 7 months	$106,315,000		$105,272,000
Foreign Specie	1,036,000		732,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	$14,329,000		$12,053,000
February	17,781,000		10,078,000
March	16,138,000		8,986,000
April	11,582,000		8,002,000
May	13,184,000		9,838,000
June	14,780,000		10,049,000
July	15,298,000		14,050,000
Total 7 months	$103,092,000		$73,056,000
Foreign reëxports	4,394,000		4,436,000
Together	$107,486,000		$77,491,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	4,025,000		2,656,000
February	3,966,000		3,777,000
March	6,585,000		2,471,000
April	1,973,000		4,038,000
May	2,116,000		5,167,000
June	1,368,000		9,868,000
July	5,269,000		8,067,000
Total 7 months	$25,902,000		$37,044,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$103,092,000		$73,055,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	4,394,000		4,436,000
Specie	25,902,000		37,044,000
Total from New-York	$133,388,000		$114,555,000
Increased Export			18,833,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863. From Jan. 1.	vs.	1862. From Jan. 1.
January	4,127,906		3,351,657
February	3,590,713		3,565,084
March	4,554,460		4,626,862
April	3,957,197		4,149,952
May	3,873,865		4,707,924
June	3,738,924		4,664,927
July	4,912,718		7,211,817
Total 7 months	$28,755,783		$32,280,000

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863. From Jan. 1.		1862. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 3	$1,277,788	Jan. 4	$710,842
Jan. 19	657,840	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 25	401,452	Jan. 25	602,767
Feb. 2	306,500	Feb. 3	850,000
Feb. 13	366,035	Feb. 14	614,146
Feb. 27	285,344	Feb. 25	759,246
March 7	1,283,551	March 6	679,071
March 18	249,514	March 16	677,058
April 4	260,727	March 25	486,366
April 14	217,601	April 3	586,527
April 25	256,684	April 19	617,279
May 6	205,057	April 23	629,511
May 16	306,183	May 5	623,158
May 24	264,821	May 14	484,019
June 5	318,066	May 23	604,682
June 14	304,027	May 31	277,911
June 26	187,005	June 8	553,035
July 5	251,947	June 16	352,519
July 16	194,400	June 22	612,461
July 26	279,000	June 30	391,016
		July 7	641,455
		July 15	441,179
		July 27	878,434
Total 7 mos.	$7,873,572	Total 7 mos.	$13,898,877

The extraordinary speculation on the Stock Exchange continues onward, and for the most part upward, with undiminished excitement. The number of parties outside Brokers' Board engaged in it continues to increase, and the crowd on the sidewalks in William-street this week—notwithstanding the large absenteeism during the hot weather—is greater than ever before known, and, to all appearances, more confident and excited. The consequence is that prices on the Share List have already gone up beyond the calculations of the most sanguine *Bull* speculators of a fortnight ago. Many of the Railways have not only reached 15@30 ₱ cent. premium on their par value, without reference to the rates or prospects of dividend, but others, which have thus far paid no dividends whatever, have gone up from 15 to 20 ₱ cent., and, in the case of Michigan Southern, 30 ₱ cent., within a few weeks. And the rush to buy on each temporary decline from the extreme advance, sufficiently attests the impetus, if not strength, of a movement which quiet lookers-on might almost be pardoned for terming a speculative mania.

There is no change in the Money market, present or immediately apprehended, to check this state of things. The movement in several of the prominent speculatives, like Harlem, is wholly independent of the Money lender, whether on the Street or at Bank. This Stock has the support of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, now at Saratoga, and around whom cluster a large circle of bold, and thus far successful, speculators, who operate (by telegraph) under his inspiration, in nearly all the New-York Roads. His private wealth, mostly in ready cash means, is understood to be quite equal to one-third of the combined Bank Capital of the City of New-York. And as, in years past, his passion was for great profits in steamship property, so at present it seems to be his pleasure, if not the conviction of his judgment, to speculate upon the future of the Railway lines radiating from the Cities of New-York and Albany. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is 6 ₱ cent., with an active inquiry and a liberal supply to the leading firms, or where the borrowers offer acceptable margins upon the collateral proposed to be specifically pledged.

The market for stocks to-day has been very much excited, and prices varied through the day on many of the Railways from 1 to 3½ ₱ cent. The disposition on the Street before the First Board of the Stock Exchange convened was to sell the market down, as compared with the closing rates of Thursday afternoon. Erie was dope as low as 117½ ₱ cent., while at the First Board an order to buy 3,000 or 4,000 shares carried up the price to 121 ₱ cent., and other Stocks moved in something like the same proportion—Michigan Guaranteed and Rock Island being in special favor. After the Board adjourned at noon, prices were again rather weak, or, we should rather say, irregular, and so continued through the 1 o'clock Public Board. At the Second Regular Board speculation was stronger in Harlem, Toledo, Illinois Central and Galena. The advance in Toledo was 8 ₱ cent. over yesterday's price, and there was a continued demand at the morning's advance for Rock Island. New-York Central fluctuated less violently than Erie, Harlem, &c. And for Government Stocks, Treasury paper, Railway Mortgages and Border State Stocks, the demand was fair and generally at firm prices.

At 4 o'clock the general market was feverish, and quotations irregular. Erie, as the standard of the Railway speculatives, was lower than at the Second Board; Illinois Central and Harlem firm. There was a heavy fall to-day in Prairie du Chien:

	Thur.	Frid.		Thur.	Frid.
Gold Coin	125¼	125¼	Harlem Pref.	150	153
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	120	119
N. Y. Central	131½	130⅜	Mich. Southern	106	107⅛
Erie	121	117⅜	Mich Guarant'd	135⅝	137⅜
Erie Preferred	110⅜	109⅜	Illinois Cen	124⅛	125
Hudson	148	148	Pittsburgh	102⅜	101⅞
Pacific Mail	231	230	Fort Wayne	91⅜	91
Harlem	166	170	Rock Island	113⅝	114⅜
Canton	31⅜	32½	Northwest	36	35½
Prairie du Chien	90	82	Galena	111⅛	112
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99½	Reading	121⅜	120
Toledo	116⅜	122⅝			

The price of Gold Coin closes at 125¼ ₱ cent., and Bills on London, standard names, at 138 ₱ cent.; the market steady and free from excitement.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan amount to $752,400, of which $393,000 was from the Loan Agency, and $359,400 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,607,894, including for Customs, $221,000; payments, $1,634,946; balance, $25,-616,253.

A paragraph in our general news columns, a few days ago, assumed that New-York City is without the advantage of a single copper smelting establishment, and the business of smelting the Lake Superior or other ore, of course, must go to Boston, or some other point. This is an error which we take pleasure in correcting, by referring to the copper smelting establishment on the Bay of New-York, opposite the village of New-Brighton, which has been in successful operation for several years.

Mr. GEORGE W. WILSON, with the Banking house of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, was yesterday elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. E. F. SALTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes as follows, by the *Asia*, at Boston:

"The market for American securities has been steadily improving throughout the week; to-day, however, on receipt of the *Jura's* telegrams, a very active demand sprung up, and stock being scarce, an advance of $3 ₱ share took place in Illinois, and $1 50 in Erie shares. There is a real substantial improvement in the actual position of railroad undertakings in the Northern States of America, as compared with their position two years ago, which seems to be understood in that country, though it is ignored on this side of the Atlantic; hence we see why the value of railroad stocks continue to increase, while the premium on gold declines. The result is a large advance in the sterling value of shares held there; take for instance Illinois shares, which, on the 11th of March last, stood at 45 discount, with Exchange 188, are now standing at only 16 discount, with Exchange down to 140; again, take Erie, which on the same date stood at 42, and are to-day 71, ex the dividend of 3½ ₱ cent."

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 20, were $1,902,226 against $2,054,104 same week last year, and $1,062,034 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,053	$736,823	388	$150,872	743	$283,584
Mf. of Cotn.	433	118,564	40	14,337	239	64,269
Mf. of Silk	822	401,498	40	48,507	106	97,972
Mf. of Flax	636	151,287	181	38,788	215	42,042
Miscellan's	255	84,038	16	9,562	16	11,447
Total	3,896	$1,644,210 25c 01⅝	665	$258,016	1,319	$548,314 1,644,210
Total entered		$1,902,226	Total marketed			$2,192,524

Earnings of the Terre Haute & Alton for the second week of this month were:

Passengers	$9,340 00
Freight	18,862 59
Mail and Express	694 00—$28,896 59
Same week of 1862	19,602 69
Increase about 50 per cent	$9,293 90

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 13,585 bbls. Flour, 181 bbls. Corn Meal, 46,361 bushels Wheat, 28,545 bushels Corn, 1,804 pkgs. Provisions, and 792 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at old prices.

CANDLES—A very moderate business has been transacted in this line at unchanged quotations.

CHEMICALS—Have been quiet, and prices depressed.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet at former quotations.

COPPER—Has been inactive, and quoted steady.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy at 67c.@67⅜c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Have been in limited demand at irregular prices.

FEATHERS—Have been scarce and quiet at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of fresh ground State and Western Flour have been in fair demand, to-day, at uniform prices. Other descriptions have been inactive and quite depressed. Sales, since our last, 14,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 65@$5 30, chiefly at $4 80@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 50 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90 @$4 60
Extra State	4 65 @ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 60 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brds.	5 10 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55 @ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 35 @ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 8 50

Southern Flour continues unaltered. Sales since our last, 1,250 bbl's., at $5 25@$6 35 for poor to good superfine; $6 40@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy, to-day. Sales 540 bbls. Extra at $4 80@$7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 40@ $5 30 ₱ bushel lower than those current a week ago. Sales for the week are very small; those reported sum up 87,600 bushels. Receipts continue small, but in a fortnight they will doubtless be largely increased. Favorable reports, both as regard to yield and quality of the crop of Spring Wheat in this section are being daily received. Receipts for the week have averaged 10,500 bush. ₱ day, against an average of 16,000 bush. for corresponding days last year. Stock in store about 725,000 bushels. Lake Freights nominal at 5c. to Buffalo and 9c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1. No. 2 do. at 88c. Rejected at 75c.@78c. Receipts for week 62,906 bushels, against 95,468 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week 134,000 bushels—since opening navigation to Canadian ports 1,773,119 bushels—to American ports 4,625,207 bushels. Total 6,398,226 bushels—same date last year 9,533,725 bushels."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but quoted steady.

HAY—North River Bale has been selling freely at 95c @$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manilla has been in active request, chiefly on speculation, at about previous prices.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

IRON—A limited business has been reported in Pig at steady prices; Scotch, $34@$35; No. 1 American, $35@$36 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Has been in very moderate demand at unchanged rates.

LIME—Has been in pretty fair request, and quoted firmer.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 75@$2 85 ₱ gallon; Tar, at $6 75@$9 25 ₱ bbl.; and Rosin, at $30@$38 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been active for Petroleum, including Crude at 25c.@36c., and refined at equal to 64c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at advanced prices. Sales since our last, 1,550 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at 6¾c @8½c. ₱ lb. Sales 600 boxes. Lard is buoyant; sales 650 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c. @10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request; sales, 180 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@ $13 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Butter is inactive yet steady, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in rather more demand at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in very moderate request at unchanged prices.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former prices.

SPICES—Have been dull and prices generally nominal.

SUGARS—Sales, 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11¾c.@13c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11¾c.; also 309 cercoons St. Domingo at 9¾c., and 2000 bags Manilla on private terms, ₱ lb. Market unchanged.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 140,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@10¼c., and 100 tcs. grease at 8¾ ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand at drooping prices.

TIN—A moderate business has been transacted in Plates at uniform prices.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quite active; other kinds have been in moderate demand. Sales, 1,442 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@8c.; 54 bales Yara, on private terms, and 122 cases Seed Leaf, at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at 45½c. @46c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements continue light. For Liverpool, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel, and steamer, at 6d. @8d. ₱ bushel; also, by steamer, 2,000 pkgs Provisions, part at 27s. 6d. @30s., and 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 3,400 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d. @2s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and some heavy goods at 20s.@22s. 6d ₱ ton. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Bohemian	Aug. 22	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Aug. 12	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have rebel news from Charleston, by way of Richmond and Norfolk, to the 20th inst.—Thursday last—which indicates anything but a belief on the part of the rebels that they will be able to hold the city. The operations of our forces for the preceding twenty-four hours are said to have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter—from which we judge that the grand attack on that stronghold did not commence on Monday as anticipated. Our fire had begun to tell on the fort, which replied only at long intervals; and the rebel dispatch confesses that Gen. GILLMORE'S 200-pound Parrotts were too much for it. The dispatch states, however, that even should Sumter fall, the harbor may still be held; but that the rebels despair of being able to held it is evidenced by the fact that Gen. BONHAM has issued a proclamation urging the removal of all non-combatants from the city as soon as possible. The dispatch closes with the old bombast, that the city will be defended street by street, and house by house.

Refugees who have reached Norfolk, Va., from Richmond, state that the rebel Government are much frightened in anticipation of the fall of Charleston. They consider its capture as fixing the doom of the Confederacy.

The notorious Missouri guerrilla QUANTRELL, at the head of 800 men, crossed the Missouri border into Kansas on Thursday evening, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning made his appearance at Lawrence. He placed a guard around the town, and then entering it with the rest of his force, proceeded to pillage the stores, shoot the citizens, and set the houses on fire. The place was completely surprised, and no resistance could be made. Gen. LANE was in the town, and it is supposed he has fallen into QUANTRELL'S hands. Troops have been dispatched in pursuit of QUANTRELL.

We receive from Cincinnati another assurance that Gen. ROSECRANS' army is executing an important movement. The latest advices are to the 17th inst.

Gen. HARTSUFF and Staff left Lexington on Friday to take the field. The *Observer* of that town says that in the past few days there has been quite a stir in military circles in that vicinity. East Tennessee will doubtless soon be the theatre of important events.

The following paragraph, corroborative of the two preceding ones, is from the Chicago *Times*: "ROSECRANS' army is nearing Chattanooga, where BRAGG is strongly posted, and a battle any day is a matter of probable occurrence. It is conjectured that BRAGG will receive reinforcements from JOHNSTON. BURNSIDE'S advance is moving steadily onward, and will, it is stated, reach Knoxville, Tenn., within two weeks."

We have an account from Fortress Monroe of a long and successful raid into North Carolina, made by the First New-York Mounted Rifles and two companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Gen. ONDERDONK. A party of guerrillas were encountered between Pasquatank and Hartford, of whom a considerable number were killed. The expedition returned to Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday.

Advices were received at headquarters in St. Louis on Thursday, to the effect that the National forces, under Gen. DAVIDSON, had crossed the White River, at Clarendon, Ark., and were moving toward Little Rock—having already arrived in sight of "Paddy" PRICE'S rebel pickets.

Col. BURKE, of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, reached Cincinnati on Thursday last, and says, among other matters of interest, that PEMBERTON'S Vicksburgh army has gone to pieces. The Texans left in a body for home, and the Tennesseeans and Alabamians were leaving it in numberless squads. Over ten thousand Tennesseeans have reported to the Provost-Marshal of the Army of the Cumberland, as deserters from the rebels, having all come into our lines since Gen. ROSECRANS' advance on Tullahoma.

The Manchester *Examiner and Times* alluding to the alleged overhauling of the ship *Julia* by the *Vanderbilt*, a paragraph regarding which we published yesterday, hints that the cruiser may have been the pirate *Virginia*, as the description given does not correspond to the *Vanderbilt* in any respect.

President LINCOLN is expected to attend a great Union mass meeting, to be held at Springfield, Ill., on the 3d of September.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Virginia* and *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, on Aug. 4 and 8, respectively, arrived yesterday. Their news has been fully anticipated.

The Mayor has unofficially informed the members of the Common Council, that if they will meet on Monday next, he will communicate with them respecting the Conscription ordinance. It is thought that he wishes to send in the amendments, heretofore published, so that if rejected, a veto may be prepared by Tuesday. It is thought that no meeting will be held on Monday.

There was much excitement again on the Stock Exchange yesterday; prices closing feverish and irregular, but without abatement in speculation. Government Stocks steady. Money in good supply at 6 ₩ cent. Gold, 125¼; Exchange, 138 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were less abundant and less active yesterday; Corn was a shade higher, but other articles were heavy. Cotton was dull and drooping. Sugars, Tallow, Hay, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Hides and Leather were saleable and buoyant. Beef, Butter, Cheese, Hops, Seeds, Spices, Fruit, Candles, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Chemicals, Dyewoods, Whalebone and Whisky were inactive. Petroleum and Kentucky Tobacco were in lively request. Manilla Hemp was freely purchased on speculation. Domestic Cotton Goods were in moderate demand, while domestic Woolens, (especially Cassimeres, Flannels and Shawls,) and desirable styles of Imported Dress Goods were briskly sought after. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Peaceful Progress of the Draft—Its Reason, and Its Lesson.

Well, the draft in the Sixth District is completed, and without the slightest tremor in the pulse of the mildest family man of that region. There has been neither insurrection, riot, row, nor shindy; not even so much as a quarrel or a tiff. Indeed, we never had more charming tranquillity. It quite carries back the mind to the sweet calm of the pastoral age.

What is still better, it is going to continue. Nobody has the least fear that the draft in the other Districts will not pass off just as pleasantly. Even "Mackerelville," whose waters but a little while since raged so terribly, composes itself before the approach of the Provost-Marshal as if he were the very Arion with the "wreathed horn."

Who will say now there is not virtue in locust and in cold lead? What else can have wrought this magic change? The draft, which is now submitted to with such beautiful meekness, is the same draft which, but six short weeks ago, was resisted with the wildest desperation. Not a syllable of the law, which was then denounced and defied as without authority in the Constitution, and as intolerable tyranny, has been changed. And the relief now proposed is by no means so broad as that which was then so speedily proffered by the trembling Common Council. Though a hundred or two of the actors in the horrid scenes have been arrested, and in that way disabled from further outrage, the thousands still remain. There is the same, or very nearly the same, mob material as before, and the same provocation. And yet what a difference in temper. Instead of frantic fury, the most absolute demureness. And what a difference in effect. Instead of a carnival of murder, arson and robbery, a repose and security never exceeded. These differences can come from one thing only: the fact that there is now a thorough understanding that *resistance to the law is destruction*. It is because the Government, which is the minister of law, has made itself "a terror to evil doers," instead of their servitor and minion—because it has warned and not flattered, commanded and not begged, marched with the baton and the bayonet, and not crept with the white flag and the olive branch—that peace now reigns.

President LINCOLN cannot be too profoundly thanked for his firmness in the execution of the Enrollment law in this City of New-York. He has been besieged with threats and with entreaties, he has been plied with falsehoods and with sophistries, by our whole tribe of Copperhead politicians, to an extent and in a manner that our loyal people as yet but very inadequately conceive. A weak man in his place could not possibly have stood against the influences which have been brought to bear to constrain a making good of Gov. SEYMOUR'S pledge to the mob that the draft in this City and State should be suspended. He has never swerved for an instant. Prompt at all times to remove the slightest real ground for complaint, when it was shown him, in the administration of the law, he has yet stood by the authority of the law itself with a staunchness that must have challenged the admiration of even his tempters, sordid as they are. This vindication of authority, under such circumstances, is of great worth to the country. The addition of fifteen thousand men to the National armies through this enforcement of law in New-York City, is not a hundredth part so great a public benefit as the moral effect secured by this demonstration, in the eyes of all men in this country and in foreign countries, that the Government of the United States is a Government to be obeyed. It is a practical vindication of the supremacy of American law, that the Northern Copperhead, the Southern rebel, and the foreign malignant cannot help heeding. It will prove to them that this Government has a reserved strength beyond their calculation, and will constrain them to respect it accordingly.

The peaceful effect and the contented spirit which the uncompromising vindication of the National authority has produced in this City, so lately full of rage and fight, are simply a foretaste of what will be the peaceful effect and the contented spirit which the uncompromising vindication of National authority will work throughout the South, frantic as it has been, and still is, with the spirit of revolt. The same terrible experience of the consequences of resisting a power that is both of right and in fact supreme, must, so long as human nature, North and South, remains the same, be followed by the same results. Had President LINCOLN shuffled, and paltered, and bent and backed, as Gov. SEYMOUR would fain have had him, who believes that public order in this City would have been to-day as secure as it now is, or a hundredth part as secure in months and years to come? Such conduct upon the part of the Government would have been simply a reward for past lawlessness, and an encouragement of the same spirit for the future. Insubordination instead of being crushed, as it now is, both in form and in very essence, so that even its malignity is converted into contentment and good nature, would be installed in this metropolis as a perpetual object of dread. Just so a weak policy toward this rebellion, even if we should succeed in inducing it to come to terms, would only perpetuate its malign spirit, and make it our permanent master. The rebellion has got to be relentlessly crushed, just as the riot was. The Southern people can never be restored to reasonable thought and healthy feeling by any other means. It is a grand thing for the country that President LINCOLN so thoroughly understands this truth, and is so faithful in its application against lawlessness, without regard to latitude.

Rosecrans on the War-Path.

We have private advices from the Army of the Cumberland that make it positively certain that ROSECRANS is again on the war-path. It might not be prudent, at this moment, to mention such details as we have; but this much we may say, that the advance is under such circumstances and with such combinations as look toward the most important results.

We need not say that the operations in Tennessee will be followed with the liveliest interest by the whole nation. ROSECRANS is on a line of operations where every step he takes has a momentous bearing, not merely with reference to the special rebel force he may encounter, but with regard to the whole theatre of war. If he takes Chattanooga as his "objective"—and we need not say that he aims at nothing short of this—we will have seized a point whose possession by us will radically change the whole aspect of warlike operations. Chattanooga is a natural citadel in the heart of the Confederacy, and on the salient angle of the great rebel line of communications between the East and the West. This seized, we shall hold interior lines and force the rebels to operate on exterior lines, thus completely turning the tables on them.

An advance by Gen. ROSECRANS is also peculiarly opportune at the present moment, when the aspect of affairs is such as to threaten a new offensive movement by Gen. LEE. Of course, the rebel chief could venture on a new invasion only if reinforced from the West, and if reasonably certain of quietude there. There is the best of evidence that he has been so reinforced, by at least one corps and one division from the army of BRAGG. But the advance of ROSECRANS will sadly disconcert rebel combinations. Instead of concentrating for an attack on MEADE, LEE will be compelled to hurry back the battalions he has drawn from BRAGG, to strengthen that General to meet the menacing movements of ROSECRANS; *for we believe the rebel military chiefs would sooner abandon Virginia itself, Richmond included, than that great strategic mountain range, which runs like a wedge into the heart of the Confederacy, and on which Chattanooga is placed like a natural bastion.* The Richmond usurpers would not be the sagacious military heads they have proven themselves if they did not so regard it.

Gen. ROSECRANS will have, in the movement now inaugurated, a task that will try the best metal of his army. The advance from the line lately gained (we mean the line from Tullahoma to Bridgeport) upon Chattanooga will be through a mountainous country, excessively difficult to operate in, where, if the rebels are still in the heroic mood, they can make every defile and mountain pass a new Thermopylæ. But he is of the right sort of "grit" for that kind of business; and he has an army in as fine a condition as it is possible for an army to be in—an army which has never been beaten, and which covets nothing so much as to meet the foe.

ASSIGNMENT OF CONSCRIPTS IN THE FIELD.—We do not know whether or not it is the purpose of the military authorities to permit our conscripts to have any choice as to the regiments which they shall enter when they arrive in the army. Thus far, the conscripts from any given State—say Pennsylvania, Massachusetts or New-York—have been assigned to the regiments in the field that were originally raised in those States, and this system, we suppose, will be kept up. But we do not see why men who have preferences for service in any given division, brigade or regiment should not be allowed the exercise of their choice. Many of the substitutes, at all events, have formerly served in regiments to which they would like to return, and again join their old comrades; and other drafted men have acquaintances or friends in certain regiments whom they would much prefer to join, feeling assured that, in case of sickness or accident, they would find attentions otherwise beyond their reach, or their families would be informed of that of which they might otherwise remain ignorant. A man entering a regiment feels much more at home where he has an acquaintance or friend than where he is an entire stranger to all. Others would prefer to join a regiment or brigade because of their estimate of its prowess, or of the glory and honor it has achieved, of which they at once assume a share.

In the country districts, the system is already carried out to a certain extent. Details have been sent from regiments in the field to the districts in which the regiments were raised, for the purpose of carrying back to them, from their own district, the assigned quota of drafted men. But in the great cities, where a large number of regiments have been raised, the plan would be much more difficult of accomplishment; and we think, therefore, it would be as well to allow the conscripts from this City, who will soon take up their southward march, to designate in advance the regiments they would prefer to enter. Of course, if the regiment of their first choice be full, they will have to make a second selection.

The conscripts in the rebel army have this privilege; and even after they are in the field, they have the right, under certain circumstances, to change their regiments at will. The plan with us, would of course have its regulations and limitations, but the principle we conceive to be an excellent one, both for the army and the conscripts.

The War and Its Originators.

The difficulties of writing history could hardly be better exemplified than by a comparison of the versions of the origin of the war, given by Mr. DONNELL, the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons, and published in our columns on Wednesday, and that which is daily put forward by the rebel sympathizers at the North. According to Mr. DONNELL, who had personal cognizance of most of the steps taken "to precipitate the South into revolution," the secession movement was due to a determination of certain Southern leaders that the South should be independent at any cost, grievance or no grievance; that they tried to convert the tariff into a pretext for separation, and, failing, fixed on Slavery as "the only question on which the South is likely to unite;" that they then agitated and intrigued in such manner as to make Mr. LINCOLN'S election a certainty; and as soon as he was elected, dragged the Southern people into a revolution upon a series of pretences, which the progress of events have all proved false, and foremost among them was the depreciation of Northern courage and tenacity. He denies, from first to last, that the North had any share in bringing about the war, beyond the fact that it existed and furnished something to separate from, and something to fight with.

The Copperhead version of the matter is, however, that the revolution was planned by HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and a few other lecturers and editors of country newspapers; that these people found YANCEY, TOOMBS, DAVIS and WISE, *et hoc genus omne*, peaceably reposing on their plantations, intent upon growing cotton and leading a quiet life, and occasionally enlightening the country by a speech; that they proceeded willfully to goad these good men to madness by discourses on Slavery delivered in New-England, and articles upon it written in New-York, and which nobody in the South ever read or dared to read; and that, after long and patient endurance of the infliction, these gentlemen called their countrymen to arms, as the only mode of deliverance.

Happily, the historian will not have much difficulty in choosing between the two stories. The causes assigned by Mr. DONNELL are natural and ordinary ones; those assigned by the SEYMOURS and TILDEN, are novel, strange and extraordinary. The rebellion has been brought about, either by substantial grievances or else through the machinations of designing or ambitious demagogues. No political revolution has ever yet been caused in one community by articles and speeches published in another, *even if they were read by the malcontents*. The idea is absurd and ridiculous on the face of it; doubly so when, as in this case, the lucubrations which are generally assigned as the cause of all our woes, never circulated among those whom they are alleged to have goaded to madness; when no Southerner would have them in his possession, or know anything whatever of their tenor, except what he learned from the bunkum harrangues of his own agitators. How many men at the South, we should like to know, had ever heard or read an abolitionist lecture for twenty years before this war broke out?

What makes the Copperhead theory of the outbreak all the more ridiculous is that nobody at the South, who advocated insurrection in order to deliver his down-trodden country from HORACE GREELEY'S articles, could have had the smallest hope that its success would have paralyzed a single abolitionist head or tongue. The horrors of Slavery, and the rascality of Slaveholders would have furnished just as tempting a theme after the South had separated as before. The British Abolitionists have exasperated "our Southern brethren" fully as much as those here at the North, though there has not been a slave in the British dominions for thirty years; the British aristocracy is exposed and denounced as regularly in our own newspapers, both North and South, as if there had been tyrant lords on our own soil any time within a century; and the wrongs of Poland furnish Parisian newspapers and workshops with as fertile a theme for discussion and cogitation as if knouting was done publicly on the Champs Elysees by the Czar's order. The fact is, that where discussion is free, men will discuss every subject in the earth or air, and there is no use in trying to prevent them, and least of all places in the world, on our soil. And it is impossible for those who hate it to escape it, except by reducing the whole earth under the yoke of a single despotic ruler, or committing suicide. The South must resign itself to the necessity of submitting to it, in common with the rest of mankind; and no man of Anglo-Saxon blood, and bred in Anglo-Saxon traditions, ought to have any difficulty in doing so. If Slavery be an institution, like marriage or property, as firmly rooted in the hearts of the Southern people, and as consonant with their ideas of justice and expediency, it is the sheerest folly to fear what its enemies may say of it abroad. If a certain number of Yankees were to become converts to free love, and denounce us here in New-York for cleaving to one wife, and encourage our better halves to run away from us to enjoy the society of their "affinities" in Connecticut or Massachusetts, they would have to preach a long time before New-York would seek safety for its domestic relations in a political revolution. And yet what the more rabid and blatant defenders of Slavery in the South are now doing, is just as crazy and ridiculous as this would be—supposing them to be sincere in all they say.

MARKET PRICE OF SLAVES.—Slaves command a higher price in Kentucky, taking gold as the standard of value, than in any other of the Southern States. In Missouri they are sold at from forty dollars to four hundred, according to age, quality, and especially according to *place*. In Tennessee they cannot be said to be sold at all. In Maryland the negroes upon an estate were lately sold, and fetched an average price of $18 a head. In the farther States of the Southern Confederacy we frequently see reports of negro sales, and we occasionally see boasts from rebel newspapers as to the high prices the slaves bring, notwithstanding the war and the collapse of Southern industry. We notice in the Savannah *Republican* of the 5th, a report of a negro sale in that city, at which, we are told, high prices prevailed, and at which two girls of 18 years of age were sold for about $2,500 apiece, two matured boys for about the same price, a man of 45 for $1,850, and at woman of 23, with her child of 5, for $3,950. Twenty-five hundred dollars, then, may be taken as the standard price of first-class slaves in the Confederacy; but when it is remembered that this is in Confederate money, which is worth less than one-twelfth its face in gold, it will be seen that the real price, by this standard, is only about $200. In Kentucky, on the other hand, though there is but little buying or selling of slave stock going on, we understand that negroes are still held at from seven to twelve hundred dollars apiece.

CHARLESTON.—Our latest advices from Charleston are under date of Thursday, and are from the rebels themselves. Gen. GILLMORE, by his siege guns planted on Morris Island, was carrying on a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter; and the rebels confess that our fire was beginning to tell on this stronghold—that our 200-pounder guns were proving too much for its walls, and that at date the fort was able to reply only at long intervals. They seem to anticipate its speedy reduction with even greater certainty than we have done. One of the paragraphs sets forth the rebel prospect in case of Sumter's fall, by asserting that it is not the main defence of the harbor, and even, if battered down, the latter may still be held. Another of their paragraphs sets forth their programme after Sumter and all the other works are reduced, by saying that it has been "determined to defend the city, street by street and house by house, as long as a foot of earth is left." The inference to be drawn from all this is, that whether or no Charleston is to be at once reduced, rebel confidence has been wonderfully reduced. As for the rebel gammon about fighting from street to street and house to house, we have already expressed the opinion that Gen. GILLMORE will give them a chance to do no such thing. When once Sumter and the other works in the harbor are reduced, and half a dozen monitors steam up the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and plant themselves opposite each side of the old town, the rebels will be compelled to evacuate the streets and houses pretty quickly.

AMERICAN GROWTH AND RESOURCES.—The President has appointed Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of this City, as the representative of the United States in the "International Statistical Congress," which commences its session at Berlin (Prussia) on the 6th of September. This is the fifth of the series of triennial Statistical Congresses which have been held in Europe—the previous sessions having been at Paris, at London, at Brussels, and at Vienna. This Congress is purely a governmental body, or rather the delegates to it are appointed by their respective Governments, and are not the representatives of societies or conventions. Most of the civilized Powers are represented by their delegates, and some of the most distinguished statisticians and economists of the present day have taken part in the previous, and will take part in the coming, deliberations. The discussions take a wide and practical range, and may be said, in a word, to embrace all the material interests and resources of the various nations of the world, as they affect human progress and civilization.

Mr. RUGGLES has been chosen by the President as the representative of America, because of his special qualifications, from the pursuits and studies of a half century, to present to the attention of the European world a comprehensive and authoritative view of the vast and rapidly growing resources of the United States—their commercial, agricultural, mineral and territorial development. It is especially important that this should be done at the present juncture. Mr. RUGGLES sails for Europe to-day in the *Saxonia*.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Change in the Plan of the Fortifications of the City—Mining News, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

A telegram has been received from Major-Gen. HALLECK, ordering the suspension of the proposed harbor defences, and directing another plan to be adopted. Instead of erecting works on Yerba and Buena Islands, and Rincon Point, two large batteries of ten guns each, to be constructed on Angel Island, and a heavy battery on San Jose or Black Point. The works are to be commenced as soon as the heavy timber required for them can be obtained.

News from the Oragon and Idaho mines is received to the end of July.

Three-fourths of the people at Boise River must leave soon for lack of water.

The bars on the Upper Columbia River, extending 200 miles, are found to turn out richly.

Three hundred thousand dollars reached Victoria from Caraboo by one arrival lately, and $200,000 more are on the way. There are not many claims there, but they are exceedingly rich.

The Stoken mines in British Columbia are a failure.

Sailed, Aug. 19, ships *Merchant*, SPRAGUE, for Callao; *Stars and Stripes*, CLEAVES, for Puget Sound; *Alboni*, for do.; *Carolina*, REED, for do.; *Friend*, for do.

Arrived, ship *Bunker Hill*, from New-York.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 21.

The sales of Government bonds to-day amounted to $859,450. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 27. The formation of National Banks is absorbing large amounts of five-twenties, and giving greater stability and permanence to local currency than has been heretofore enjoyed in commercial circles.

Secretary Seward and Party Returning.

ITHICA, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 21.

Secretary SEWARD and the foreign Ministers arrived here, *via* Cayuga Lake, at 1 o'clock to-day, and left, going south, at 4 P. M.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Meade Regulating the Sale of Newspapers.

Great Demoralization in the Rebel Armies.

DESERTIONS BY WHOLESALE.

WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The following order has just been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 80.—*First*—For the purpose of giving full freedom of choice to this army in the selection of newspapers, it is ordered that any officer or enlisted man, wishing to purchase any daily journal not now furnished by the agent appointed under the provisions of the circular of June 2, may give notice thereof to the Provost-Marshal of the command to which he belongs, who shall forward the same, through the Provost-Marshal of his corps, to the Provost-Marshal-General, who shall instruct said agent to furnish the same without delay, and a neglect on his part to comply with such instructions shall be held sufficient cause for vacating his appointment.

Second—It appearing in several instances that the payment of the sick and wounded of this army has been delayed by reason of their descriptive lists having been signed by non-commissioned officers temporarily commanding companies, it is ordered that whenever, from any cause, the signature of a commissioned officer of a company cannot be obtained, the said list shall be signed by a Field officer or by the Adjutant of the regiment to which such company belongs.

Third—The reports called for by paragrah 5, General Orders No. 62, of June 12, 1863, from these headquarters, from Captains of companies, will be made monthly, and will state in addition to the name and rank of every officer having a soldier in his service, the name and regiment of the soldier so employed, and the length of time such service has been rendered.

Fourth—No non-commissioned officer or private can give his parole except through an officer, and no officer for himself or his command, can under any circumstances, give a military parole not to serve till exchanged, except when delivered to an officer of the United States, duly authorized to receive him at one of the points agreed upon by the Government for the exchange of prisoners of war, or at some other point agreed upon by the commander of an army to which he belongs. All other paroles are null and void. Any officer or soldier of this army giving them will be returned to duty without exchange, and will be punished for disobedience of orders.

By command of

Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

REBEL DESERTIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A letter from a prominent officer in Gen. ROSECRANS' army says that the whole country for miles around Chattanooga is swarming with deserters from BRAGG and JOHNSTON'S armies. Both of those commands are demoralized, and can no longer be called armies. A great many of the rebel soldiers come within our lines daily, and surrender—the majority bring their arms with them. The dissatisfaction is most marked among the Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee troops, who say that they have nothing left to fight for, and so give up the contest, and return to their homes. Several Mississippi regiments recently deserted in a body, officers and all. The feeling among the troops against the Jeff. Davis Government is very bitter, and all are anxious for the war to cease, and to return to their old allegiance.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

Rebel cavalry are busily engaged in enforcing the Conscription act in that portion of Eastern Virginia lying south and west of the Rappahannock. Some districts are nearly depopulated of males—none but very old men, women and children remaining. Parties are also scouring the country for provisions and forage, taking everything. There is wide-spread suffering and fear of famine during the coming Winter. The negroes are being sent further south, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Yankees.

LEE'S STRENGTH.

Army officers competent to judge, estimate the strength of LEE'S army at less than 35,000 men. Within the past three weeks it has been greatly thinned by desertions.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Military Commission in Missouri have been disposing of the cases of several guerrillas. THOMAS K. YOUNG, for jayhawking and guerrilla practices in general, was sentenced to be shot, but was ordered to be set at liberty because the officer ordering the Commission failed to approve the proceedings. Another Court sentenced T. J. CALDWELL to be shot for the same offence. Approved. J. J. Headrick, T. J. Ballan, W. R. Ring, S. Kisinger, J. W. Rider and D. B. Cunningham, were also found guilty of the same crime, and the same punishment was decreed, but the officer ordering the Court failed to approve the sentence, and they were therefore declared inoperative.

Private J. T. BARNETT, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, has been sentenced to be shot for a crime which is set forth as follows, in the official record: "That he, the said JOHN THOMAS BARNETT, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, being absent from his Company without leave, did, in company with one private, HIRAM EVANS, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, stop a carriage containing Mr. SAMUEL HOFFHEIMER, of Farmersville, Va., Mr. BENJAMIN ADLER, LOUIS HAMBURGER, and SAMUEL MANN, and by force of arms take from them a large amount of money—say some $16,000, two gold and one silver watch, one diamond breast-pin, and a gold-headed cane."

Second Lieut. W. C. WICK, battery E, First Pennsylvania artillery, for various offences, among them causing and signing a false muster and pay roll, has been dismissed the service.

RETALIATION.

Some time ago a body of Union troops made a raid on Wytheville, Va., during which Lieut.-Col. POWELL, of the Fourteenth Virginia (Union) regiment, was taken prisoner and placed in solitary confinement in Richmond. The War Department will promptly retaliate in kind upon a rebel prisoner in our hands, unless Col. P. is placed on the same footing with other prisoners of war.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO AND ILLINOIS.

In consideration of the States of Ohio and Illinois having furnished more than their quota of volunteers, the draft in these States will be very light—not more than 12,000 each, and it is probable that the number in each State will be raised by volunteering, and a draft avoided entirely.

A NEW GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Acting Gov. MCCORMICK, Judge ALLEN and other officers of the Territory of Arizona, in an interview with the President this morning, urged the importance of an immediate appointment of a Governor of that Territory in the place of JOHN A. GURLEY, deceased. They named Hon. JOHN N. GOODWIN, ex-member of Congress from Maine, and now Chief Justice of that Territory. The President brought the subject before the Cabinet at noon, the appointment was agreed upon, and Judge TURNER, of Iowa, was selected as Chief Justice. An expedition to Arizona will start from New-York during the coming

week. It will be accompanied by Secretary ARMY, of New-Mexico, who is now here.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Gov. PIERPONT is here making arrangements for putting the Government of the State of Virginia into operation, the seat to be at Alexandria. With this view the first Legislature will be convened in extra session, probably in September, when they will elect a Treasurer and Auditor, for without them no salaries can be paid, nor the taxes collected in the several counties deposited. By the creation of the State of Western Virginia, the sum of $100,000 was left to the credit of the remaining portions of the Old Dominion. The new term of Gov. PIERPONT will commence in January next, the election having taken place on the 26th of last May in those parts of Eastern Virginia free from rebel control. Thus there are three Governors in what was formerly known as one State, including the rebel functionary at Richmond.

TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Treasury Department has heard nothing of the courier reported to have been sent by Gen. GRANT, nor of any modification of his views in respect to trade.

THE RECAPTURED PRISONERS,

How they Escaped from Fort Warren—Where and How they were Retaken.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Aug. 21.

The revenue cutter *J. C. Dobbin* arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, with the yacht and escaped prisoners from Fort Warren. There were but two of the rebels, and neither of them were of the *Taceny's* crew. Lieut. ALEXANDER was commander of the ram *Fingal*. The prisoners state that only two escaped from the fort.

The other prisoner proves to be JAMES THURSTON, Second Lieutenant of the Confederate marine service, from the *Atlanta* alias *Fingal*, captured at Savannah. The prisoners state that they escaped by crawling over the ramparts of Fort Warren while the sentinels were on duty.

They swam, with the assistance of a target, three-quarters of a mile to the opposite island, where they seized a little fishing yacht. Lieut. REED attempted to escape with them, but was detected in his effort to do so by the sentry stumbling upon him while he was crawling down after the alarm had been given. They landed only at Hempton Beach, and were captured at 11 o'clock yesterday, eastward of Boon Island. The prisoners made no resistance. They say they would have escaped by putting out to sea, if they had been supplied with food and clothing.

Capt. WEBSTER, of the cutter *Dobbin*, boarded every vessel he met until he captured the prisoners. They had some $200 or $300 Confederate money, with some greenbacks. They are now secure in the jail here. Their boat was a miserable one, and totally unfit for their contemplated trip.

The yacht *Sparkle*, with Deputy Collector BIRD and a volunteer crew, has not yet returned. She was armed with a swivel-gun and muskets from the *Taceny*.

President Lincoln Going West.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

President LINCOLN will, probably, attend the Union mass meeting at Springfield, Illinois, on the 3d of September.

Mrs. Lincoln's Visit to the French Squadron.

On her way returning from her tour through the mountains of New-England, Mrs. LINCOLN has been passing three or four days in our City—so quietly, however, that only a few personal friends have been aware of her presence. On Thursday, she paid a friendly visit to the French frigate *Guerriere*, lying at anchor in the North River, and was received with distinguished courtesy by the commandant, who, attended by his officers, conducted his guest and her companions over the vessel with the utmost measure of refined French hospitality. Mrs. LINCOLN spent a most agreeable hour, and returned highly delighted with her excursion.

The Excelsior Brigade and the Conscripts.

Now that the draft is taking place in this City, it has been asked whether the conscripts will be allowed the privilege of joining organizations of their own choice, or compelled to enter those assigned by the War Department. Many of the drafted have friends or relatives in the army, and they would, therefore, prefer to be attached to the regiment where their friends or relatives are, in preference to going among strangers.

Of the various organizations which belong almost exclusively to this City, and one whose deeds of heroism has won a name for itself second to none, the "Excelsior brigade" appears the most prominent. Nearly every inhabitant of New-York has read its record of glory under its indomitable leader, Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES, who raised it, and who has led it in almost every battle. If the choice of regiments is given to conscripts, the depleted ranks of the Excelsior would again acquire its maximum number, which would enable it to bear its proud and battle-worn banners to the front, where they have ever sought the foe and triumphed.

The conscript, having his choice to enter any particular regiment, will become a better and more contented soldier, and one who, when he hears the stories of battles his brother veterans have fought in, will strive to emulate their deeds, and thus become a sharer in their fame and future glories.

A NEW PARLOR GAME.—Mr. JOHN H. TINGLEY, of No. 152 Fulton-street, advertises a new game for the social circle, called the "Game of Familiar Quotations." It affords a very pleasant way of becoming acquainted with the beauties of SHAKESPEARE, COWPER, COLLEY CIBBER, YOUNG, COLERIDGE and others, whose writings add beauty to the English classics.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Who Minds a Cold?

It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way. And yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is any inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant effects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing manners are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation, in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by agents and druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. B. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,

East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

Corn, Bunions, Inflamed Nails Enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parsen's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Rheumatism, Paralysis and Numbness of the limbs are relieved and cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Bath. Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper's Union. Open to ladies and gentlemen, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

If you Dye, Use Colorific—It Colors Hair a beautiful brown or black. No wash, trouble or injury—no humbug. J. C. RUSTON, No. 417 Broadway, recommends it. Try it. Depot No. 62 John-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BRADY—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, by Rev. W. R. Williams, MICHAEL BRADY, formerly of Albany, to JENNIE TAYLOR, of this City.

☞ Albany, Philadelphia, and San Francisco papers please copy.

BROWN—KISSAM.—At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 20, by Rev. A. M. Wylie, Lieut. FRANCIS S. BROWN, U. S. N., to ANNA D., daughter of the late Samuel Kissam.

DIED.

BAYLIS.—At Amityville, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 21, of consumption, MARTHA J., wife of Jarvis C. Baylis, of Brooklyn, aged 28 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Samuel Ireland, The Long Island Railroad cars leave James-slip, New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Farmingdale to accommodate the friends and relatives. Cars returning leave Farmingdale at 5 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

BERRIEN.—Triumphant, on Thursday, Aug. 20, WILLIAM S. BERRIEN, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, John B. Roach, Esq., No. 305 East Broadway, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BLACK.—Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, in the 43d year of his age, JOSEPH BLACK, merchant, and connected for thirty years with the house of Benkard & Hutton, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 297 West 19th-st, between 9th and 10th avs.

CRANE.—At her residence in Southeast, Putnam County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, Mrs. EXPERIENCE CRANE, relict of the late Anson Crane, aged 77 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The funeral services will be attended on Saturday, at her residence.

CHASE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 20, SARAH ELLEN, wife of Wm. D. Chase, and daughter of Rev. J. S. Ebaugh, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the family of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of the latter, No. 70 West 26th-st., at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, without further notice.

FLOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, EMMA JANE, wife of Rev. Dr. Floy.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 814 2d-av., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GILBERT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 21, Mrs. MARIA R. M. GILBERT, wife of George B. Gilbert, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 248 West 12th-st.

GILLEN.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, LETITIA, daughter of John and Eliza Gillen, aged 13 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 1½ Allen-st.

HICKS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19, of typhoid fever, contracted at Port Hudson, Capt. HENRY H. HICKS, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment N. Y. S. V., Second battalion Durnyea Zouaves, and son of the late John H. Hicks, of New-York, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Vanderbilt's Landing to meet the 9 o'clock boat from the South Ferry.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 21, ANNA M., daughter of Henry and Sarah M. Haviland, in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, to-morrow, the 23d inst., at 2½ P. M.

ISHAM.—Suddenly, at New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1863, EDNA, youngest child of Joseph S. and Christina B. Isham, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

JONES.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday evening, Aug. 20, of consumption, ANNA L. JONES, daughter of John and Phœbe Jones, aged 15 years, 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the house of her parents, Bergen, on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

MEEKER.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 20, MARY, wife of Samuel Meeker, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

NEAR.—Suddenly, at Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Aug. 9, Lieut. CHARLES R. NEAR, Seventy-third regiment N. Y. V., in the 30th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Military Cemetery at that place.

PAGE.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, near Avon, N. Y., LANSFORD STUART PAGE, aged 26 years, of Sangerfield, Oneida County, of the "Class of '62," Hamilton College, and a student in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 443.—Aug. 21, 1863.
24, 30, 1, 47, 42, 39, 62, 34, 25, 40, 8, 73, 51, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 444.—Aug. 21, 1863.
15, 55, 24, 45, 42, 38, 37, 43, 5, 34, 57, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FALL GOODS.

ARNOUX, BROADWAY, Corner 4th-st., call the attention of the public to their elegant stock of CHEVIOT TWEED CASSIMERES AND COATINGS, just received, and which they offer at as low prices as any other house in the trade.

GO TO

BOILING SPRING.

F. W. TOMKINS, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 13.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer GLASGOW, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 22d day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Mecrole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others. I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

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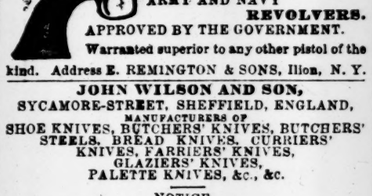

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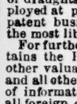

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By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

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Aug. 11, 1863.

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OPIUM NOTICE.—H. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 311 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, Opium—40 cases Turkey opium. To be sold without reserve.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT STORES, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 14th-st. near B-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trousers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 23d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES M. MELLER, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MELLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 116th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WATER WORKS FOR SALE.—The Elmira Water Works, constructed by the undersigned, are offered for sale. They are substantially built—the mains laid in the principal streets, the water pure, soft and supplied by gravity. The village contains between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants, and is one of the most enterprising and rapidly increasing villages in the State. The works were constructed in 1861-2, under a liberal charter, with the usual exclusive rights and privileges of Water Companies. Being about to engage in building works in another place, we offer these for sale. No better investment can be found. Address WYCKOFF, HOBBIE & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

SMELTING AND BLAST FURNACE FOR SALE.—With all necessary out-buildings, dwellings, &c.; with 14 acres of land immediately in connection therewith; located in Tioga County, Penn., and on the line of the Corning and Bloomburgh Railroad; steam engine of full power. The establishment is ready for immediate use with slight repairs. Price $10,000. Ore-beds and 720 acres of timbered land in the immediate vicinity can be bought if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 85x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—By order of the executors of John Griffin, deceased.—Sixteen acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York, half a mile from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large, modern-built mansion, with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. This place, the residence of the late John Griffin, is one of the most beautiful and desirable in Westchester County. For further particulars apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only one mile from the Croton Falls road Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to D. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Jamaica—some 12 acres. The buildings are ample and first-class. Several hundred fruit trees, in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in this climate. The whole place has been highly cultivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery which make it very attractive. It is within easy walking distance of fine schools, in a quiet neighborhood, and is entirely healthy as a place of residence. Price $40,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—2½ MILES FROM the ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bedrooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars every ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000; large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on the bluff, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A BEAUtiful country seat, with about four acres of ground, on which is a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, having all conveniences and in perfect order; stable, carriage-house, greenhouse, grapery and all kinds of choice grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; formerly the nursery of the late Mr. Shaw. Inquire of ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. FIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of WM. E. FIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, near Cornwall Landing, N. Y., embracing some of the finest views of that famed locality. For information, apply to GEO. S. COE, Esq., American Exchange Bank, New-York City; S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y., or to Mrs. H. C. HUSSEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—THE WELL-ESTablished house and grounds known as the Crowen House, two acres of land, villa and cottage. The whole is offered at a price that will secure to the purchaser a very good investment. Apply to T. J. CROWEN, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¾ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A house, (12 rooms,) pleasantly situated near the landing; fine lawn and shade-trees; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY NO. 402 4TH-AV.; ALL modern improvements. Apply on premises. Also, store and dwelling, cheap, 8th-av., west side, 50 feet north of 54th-st. Apply next door.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 1 Phillip's-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av., 8 rooms, with gas, water, fruit, &c. Rent, $20 per month. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

SEVERAL HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED for the Winter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FOR THE WINTER, the large house No. 18 Washington-place, corner of Greene-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TO RENT OR LEASE, a moderate-sized, modern built brick or brown-stone house, with gas, water, bath, &c. Any person having property of above description, pleasantly located, may find a good tenant, with satisfactory references, by addressing, with particulars and locality, X. Y. Z. Box No. 3,066 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—ON CLINTON OR WASHington avs., Brooklyn, a first-class house, furnished or unfurnished; must be pleasantly located, with more or less grounds. Possession wanted by 1st September or October. Address W. A. C., Box No. 622 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 7th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE TENTH-AV. AND SOUTH FERry cars on the 20th, a SILK SUN UMBRELLA. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, and paying charges.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole line; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening. No. 126 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company, fully organized under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $600,000. In case of excess of subscription in the City beyond that amount, the distribution will be pro rata among the subscribers in New-York.

This road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and thirty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river navigation of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Capitalists of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-Av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, JOHN J. PHELPS, WILLIAM C. BRADY, FABAN STEVENS, AMOS R. ENO, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOHN MCELRATH, O. DE FOREST GRANT, and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard Kip, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by bondholders of this Company, at a meeting held July 30, 1863, are hereby notified, that on and after Monday, Aug. 24, they can, on surrender of their bonds at this office, receive certificates for $1,200 in the Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of this Company, secured by mortgage on its Railroad, for each of said bonds, and the coupons issued therewith.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York, intend to increase the capital stock of said company by the addition of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, making the entire capital stock of said company five hundred thousand dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GESHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

ASSETS.....$675,000

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1863.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.

Also an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. COM.-GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:

563 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

1,298 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

100,800 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,340 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.

137,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.

3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

369,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

1,000 GALLONS OF PURE CIDER VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in casks of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

2,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelve.

25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant ordor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 50 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.

5,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candles, Salt and D

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copavia or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $5; four cases in one at $20, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 112 Nassau-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. Clean and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereals, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, removes all disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, in the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared at Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SEMINAL DEBILITY.—ANY ONE AFflicted with seminal debility, spermatorrhœa, nocturnal emissions, &c., may be speedily and permanently cured by writing to GEO H. WATSON, Box No. 959 Toronto Post-office, Canada West, inclosing $1, for which he will receive a box of medicine and directions for use. G. H. W. was afflicted with the above for over two years, causing him great trouble and expense; but by using this invaluable balm and unfailing remedy, was perfectly cured in one month.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than forty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 250 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Rooms No. 22 Bond-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ..... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50
Steerage—With superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... { $90 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from GALWAY, to BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of August, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday to Boston and New-York alternately.

Rates of passage from New-York or Boston to Galway and Liverpool, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin ..... $70 and $80
Intermediate 35
Steerage 30

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 28 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

Passage, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States sidewheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship LOCUST POINT, for New-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW ..... Saturday ..... Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Aug 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... Sept. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, continue to issue drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates. Parties sending money to their friends should avail themselves of the advantages here offered, and apply as above.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of from $5,000 to $10,000, in a pleasant, profitable and safe wholesale business. Those who have the money and wish to invest, may address A. Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

P. S.—The advertiser is not an agent, and agents are requested not to answer.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

LEATHER.—600 SIDES OF BLACK BRIDLE, Wax, Upper and Grain Leather; 300 dozens Black Morocco of various kinds. For sale by C. W. TROTTER, No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 1:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M., for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. The train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
EXPRESS, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Flushing, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:26 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Nyack, 1:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.—THE ONLY THROUGH boat for Glen Cove, landing at Jones' Woods, Strattonport, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, City Island, Great Neck (to accommodate the Golden Fellow Club), New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. The splendid and commodious steamboat MINNA, Capt. GIBSON, having beautiful saloon accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, and the fastest boat on the route, will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st. at 8¼ A. M.; 10th-st. at 8½ A. M.; 26th-st. at 8¾ A. M. Returning leave Glen Cove at 3½ P. M.; New-Rochelle at 3¾ P. M., stopping at all landings. The above boat will go rain or shine.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23, THE ONLY REGULAR boat, the steamer SCRANTON, Capt. W. C. WARING, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattenport, will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., 8¾. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 2¼, New-Rochelle, 3½; stopping at all the other landings. Pay no attention to any straggling boats on this line; the SCRANTON is the regular boat and goes without fail. I have run it on Sunday for some years, and not deserted yet.

Capt. W. WARING.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 1, North River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of J. RICHARDSON, 181 Fulton-st.

J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving at each place the same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 24, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Hellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS.—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¾; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *Gov. King* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—
A SECOND-HAND VACUUM PAN.
Inquire at No. 5 Bowling-green, Room No. 7.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, YOUNGER brother of the pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. G. W. LORD at 7½ o'clock P. M. On the following SABBATH, the pastor, Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, will be at home and will preach MORNING and EVENING.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONgregation of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY at Hall No. 954 Broadway, cor. 23d-st., at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Afternoon conference as formerly held, at Dodworth Hall; collection taken to defray expenses. Circle on Wednesday evening at the same place.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—"Children's Service," as usual, every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Come and unite with us. Strangers and others cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning: *The Road to Joy leads through Darkness*—Ps. 30, 5. Subject in the evening: *Woman as a Mother*.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, in the morning at 10¾. Subject: *The Righteousness of God as Manifested in the Justification of the Believer*; at 3 P. M., *Regeneration*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. B. M. GRNING, of New-York Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, Pastor elect, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Services also on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Seamen and others invited. Seats free.

SOUTH FIFTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Williamsburgh.—Rev. G. W. LORD, an eminent lawyer and preacher, late of Poughkeepsie, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public is invited.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH—NEAR EAST Broadway. Rev. HENRY A. HARLOW, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY, both morning and evening. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Rector of St Paul's Church, Akron, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. CHAS. NEWMAN, LATE OF TORRINGFORD, Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, Aug. 23, 1863, at 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M. Bible Class meeting in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

THE HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn, will reopen on SUNDAY, the 23d inst. Rev. Dr. BACKUS, of New-York, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. S

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

General Rosecrans' Army in Motion.

Important News Anticipated from East Tennessee.

Location and Sanitary Condition of Gen. Grant's Army.

Admiral Porter's Fleet Guarding the Mississippi.

MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS

Gen. Davidson Moving on Little Rock.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 21.

The *Gazette* has private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to the 17th inst. A movement is in progress, and the public may look out for important news from East Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21.

Special dispatches from Memphis say that only the Seventeenth army corps is now stationed at Vicksburgh.

A species of intermittent fever is prevalent among the soldiers there, and those who are taken sick are promptly removed to the hospitals here.

Very few troops are quartered in the city of Vicksburgh, only enough to do police duty. The rest are encamped on the heights back of the city.

Gen. SHERMAN'S corps is still encamped near the Big Black, on Bear and Clear creeks. This corps has had the hardest service of the campaign, yet they enjoy better health than any other.

The Thirteenth army corps, under Gen. ORD, has moved to Natchez for sanitary reasons. They will remain there for the present.

Admiral PORTER'S fleet is scattered along the Mississippi River from New-Orleans to Cairo. The intermediate distances between the points where the gunboats are stationed, are patroled by light-draft boats.

There is no special news from below.

Advices from Gen. STEELE'S Arkansas expedition are looked for soon from Helena.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, August 21.

Four companies of the Third Arkansas colored regiment, Col. GUILES, left for Helena last night. The remaining companies of the regiment will follow on Monday.

Gen. SCHOFIELD received dispatches yesterday, stating that our gunboats captured three or four rebel boats' crews, and all the boats the rebels had in the river.

Gen. DAVIDSON had crossed the White River at Clarendon, and moved in the direction of Little Rock. His advance were in sight of the pickets of Gen. PRICE.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

Advices from Arkansas say that all the rebel forces in that State are concentrated at Almeda, five miles below Little Rock. KIRBY SMITH had arrived and taken command. The troops were erecting fortifications.

The people in the White River Country are in almost a starving condition, and there is a strong disposition throughout the State to accept peace on any terms.

W. H. LEE, a friend and classmate of the Editor of the *Bulletin*, just arrived from Georgia, says nothing can equal the abject and starving condition of the people of the Southern States, and the unmitigated despotism practiced upon them. *The people are ripe for a movement to overthrow their rulers*, and such action cannot be much longer delayed.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Expeditions by the National Cavalry.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, August 18.

The Federal cavalry from Yazoo City have reached Durot Station, on the Mississippi Railroad, where they captured a train and cut the telegraph wires.

Serious destruction on the railroad northward is apprehended.

The Yankees are carrying two engines and trains northward from Vaden; and a heavy raid is coming southward from the Charleston Railroad.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FOR CHARLESTON.

Since the attack on Charleston commenced, the number of vessels dispatched from our Navy-yards with ammunition, stores and provisions, has been almost as great as that sent to all the other squadrons together, during the same time. In addition to the ships reported as having left within the last week, three more left yesterday at 1 o'clock. The United States steamer *Aries*, filled with stores, provisions and necessaries for a cruise on active service; the Adams Express Company steamer *Mary Sandford*, the schooner *Alethea*; the two last named were loaded with ice, lemons, potatoes and other delicacies for the sailors of the fleet. The *Mary Sandford* had no less than 250 tons of ice and the schooner about fifty tons more. Besides, another vessel left a few days ago with another large cargo of the same valuable commodity, and in a few days more still another is to depart similarly loaded. The care of the Navy Department for the crews of the ships now engaged in the attack, is such that even the scuttlebutts in which water for ordinary drinking is kept, are provided with a fair share of ice—a circumstance unparalleled in the history of the Navy of the United States.

THE HOME IN COMMISSION.

Yesterday, at noon, the United States steamer *Home* was put formally in commission, and received her officers and crew. Lieut.-Commander FILLEBROWN, in turning over the ship to her officers, made a brief but eloquent speech on the benevolence of the navy in thus providing so great a luxury as a "marl time boudoir" for its public service. As soon as the officers and crew were mustered, orders were given to get up steam and prepare the vessel immediately for her departure, as she is very much needed at Charleston. We described the *Home* minutely on Tuesday, when she was purchased. She will sail to-day, at 3 o'clock, for the nearest rendezvous to the attacking squadron. The following is a list of the officers: Acting Master-Commanding, W. H. GARFIELD; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. W. Burger; Acting Ensigns, A. E. Barnett, J. E. Stickney and W. Shackford; Acting Master's Mates, J. H. Gould, F. K. S. Nye and F. H. Munroe; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, B. S. Denton; Acting Second Assistant, C. Dandreau; Acting Third Assistants, P. Dandreau, C. K. Roelker and T. W. Dee.

UNPARALLELED RUSH OF BUSINESS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

At no time since the war began, or ever before, were the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy-yard so hard pressed with work as just now. Capt. RADFORD, Commander FILLEBROWN and Master BRADY, as well as several other officers, have not been able to retire to their chambers before 3 o'clock in the morning on any day within the past week. At night-time the Yard is almost as noisy as in the day. The echoes of hammering, sawing, testing engines, &c., keep people in the vicinity of the Yard almost continually awake. The attack on Charleston has added in a very great measure to this extreme hurry. Almost every day, besides the ordinary business of discharging schooners and other small vessels laden with provisions, ammunition, &c., and besides altending to the six, or seven new men-of-war in course of construction, vessels have to be equipped at the shortest possible notice, and dispatched to sea in perfect trim, although the time sometimes given for the execution of the work renders it perfectly impossible to do it as it should be done. There were, until yesterday, the iron-clad *Lehigh*, the steamer *Home*, the *Mary Sandford*, the Schooner *Alethea*, the steamship *Relief*, the steamer *Ariel*, and the new steamtug *Ajax*—all at the very same time employing a large number of hands, and requiring incessant and unremitting toil. The United States steamer *Mackinaw* was also fitted out and dispatched within the last three days, and sailed yesterday for Baltimore, in tow of the steamtug *Governor*, to receive her machinery. The clerical department is also worked to a great extent beyond the usual business, although no additional hands have been given by the Government. The copying, registering, and issuing of general orders daily, copying of requisitions for every ship at the station, as the case may be, and a variety of other writing to be done, is so heavy, that the clerks have sometimes, within the last week, become exhausted with work. Col. WILLETT, Secretary of the Admiral, Mr. CHARLES MORSE, and Mr. WILLETT, Jr., are the only employes provided for the execution of the arduous duties in the Commandant's office.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALABAMA.

Orders have been received from the Secretary of the Navy to discharge such of the crew of this vessel, which is now laying in Quarantine with the yellow fever on board, as are convalescent, and who have not more than four months to serve. The remaining part of the crew is to be allowed on shore for such period of liberty as their commanding officer may see fit to give. At the expiration of their liberty, they are to be transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina*. Several deaths have occurred since her arrival here, but the number is daily diminishing. The United States steamer *Magnolia* is still tending the *Alabama*.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Fall of Charleston Expected.

The Reported Resignation of Gen. Lee.

THE PRICE OF NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

Denunciation of the Union Movement in North Carolina.

CHARLESTON.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

We look for the worst at Charleston. It will never be taken as it stands, however. It would be mined and blown from its foundation first. *We do not expect any very encouraging news from that quarter.* The journals of the city may put the best face on the matter from motives of patriotism; but we had as well be prepared for any emergency.

From the Macon Telegraph.

We think the *Rebel* is unnecessarily despondent about Charleston. It is true she may, in time, succumb to superior numbers and heavier ordnance, but the numbers are not there yet, and the hopes of successful defence have grown with every day since the beginning of the siege, and so has the strength of the position. The Charlestonians don't believe that their city will be taken, and we shall not believe it until it is done.

GEN. LEE.

From the Savannah Republican.

The story circulating in the streets on Monday, we presume, had no better foundation than the following paragraph. We give it not the slightest confidence:

"HOLMES, of the *Mercury*, says that it is everywhere reported that Gen. LEE has resigned, in consequence of a sour letter from the President. His resignation is not believed, though, where there is so much smoke, HERMES thinks there must be some fire. It is to be hoped that, to the recent reverses that have attended our arms, we may be spared the loss of one who has stood a safe and secure barrier between us and the enemy."

UNEASINESS AT MONTGOMERY.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

It is a matter of surprise that there is so little zeal manifested in this city and the surrounding country, in making preparations for our own immediate defence, and especially by those who have the most at stake. To be sure we have frequently met and passed very patriotic and self-sacrificing resolutions, but where are the fruits of them? The army has not been increased, and we are to-day as defenceless as we were before any meeting was called. Have we lost our spirit, or did the valiant young men and old who volunteered at the beginning of this unholy war take all the honor, chivalry and manhood with them? Neither speeches, resolutions, nor unending talk can do us any good without action. What we must have is a thorough organization; and every man capable of bearing arms should join it. There are now a few companies here half filled up, or perhaps with a full quota of names, but who do not muster more than a respectable sized squad, while there should be in this city at least a regiment, and they should turn out at every drill. If our soldiers can devote their whole time to the service, we certainly ought to spare a few hours of each week in preparing to defend our own homes. Montgomery is one of the wealthiest cities in the Confederacy in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and it certainly seems to be the most defenceless.

THE PRICE OF NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 5th, says:

But little property was offered for sale at the Court-house yesterday; but, such as was, brought high prices, as will be seen from the annexed particulars:

Messrs. SADLER & BEVANS sold one negro girl, aged 18 years, at $2,515. One aged negro woman, $335.

T. J. WALSH sold the following negroes:

Negro boy, aged 16 years, $2,525.

Negro girl, aged 18 years, $2,475.

Negro man, aged 45 years, $1,850.

Negro woman, $870.

Negro woman, aged 23 years, and child 5 years old, $3,950.

Negro man, aged 23 years, $2,500.

Messrs. LAROCHE & BELL sold 106 shares of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad stock at $209 to $212 50.

GEO. W. WYLLY sold Central Railroad stock at $450 per share.

Macon and Western Railroad stock at $317 50.

Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad stock at $208 @ $213.

Bank of Commerce stock at $300 @ $330.

Planters' Bank stock at $331.

Half lot and improvement, No. 11 Elbert Ward estate of Jas. QUANTOCK, deceased, $13,100.

A woman, a child 2 years old, and an infant, sold for $3,450.

A boy 21 years old, with the loss of an eye, brought $2,100.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD DENOUNCED.

From the Savannah Republican.

MR. EDITOR: The Raleigh *Standard*, I see, advocates *submission*.

Can it be possible, Sir, that the good people of Raleigh will tolerate such sentiments in their midst? Will they continue to permit such a truckling coward to edit a paper in their city? I cannot believe it. They will vindicate their own sentiments, and force this poor creature, who deserves not the name of man, to seek a home among those dear Yankees, whose slave he is so anxious to become. Such a fellow is scarcely worthy of our indignation, but he should not be permitted to insult the brave people of our Confederacy by such articles. It is scarcely to be supposed that a man of *his stamina* will be able to do much harm, but our late reverses have developed other trembling, weak-kneed fellows, who have not shouldered their muskets to defend their homes—who, together with this brave editor, are ready to fall down on their knees and beg mercy of their masters, the Yankees.

Such cowards, Sir, were borne slaves, and do not deserve that brave and true men should toil and sweat and bleed to protect them from such a doom.

So much for the Submissionists. Now a word to the Reconstructionists; and let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that I do not consider them a whit better. He who advocates *reconstruction advocates submission, and he knows it*; but he thinks the word reconstruction is less objectionable than submission, and he does not think the people are quite ready for that word yet. But let us see who advocates reconstruction and submission. It is men who are staying at home, and have not drawn their swords in defence of their country. What better could be expected from such? A man that will see his country, *his home* invaded, and not take up arms to defend it, is *by nature a slave*, and is only prevented from being one by better men fighting his battles and standing between him and his masters.

Alas! for my country, that there are so many such. There are enough men at home in the Confederacy to make such an army as would end this war in six months. The streets of Macon and every other town in the Confederacy are filled with these fellows, who are enjoying their ease, while their betters are standing awake that they may sleep in safety, and fasting that they may be full. It makes my heart sicken to think of them, and when I get in their presence I can hardly contain my indignation. Let his exemption be ever so well indorsed, posterity will hold him accountable. An appeal to the patriotism of these people would be useless, for they have none. There is but one thing that can reach them—that is the strong arm of the law, and I am amazed that our Government has waited on them so long.

UNIONISTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* says that there are some Lincolnites among the residents of that place. They should at once be arrested and sent beyond our lines. The same course should be pursued everywhere. We have no use for such persons. While they are permitted to remain among us, LINCOLN will have a plenty of spies and informers. It is no use to cherish and treat kindly vipers that will bite us if they have an opportunity. Parties suspected of Lincolnism should have been driven from our midst long ago. It is not too late to take action now. It is but a simple act of justice to ourselves to pursue such a course, and in justice to ourselves we ought to pursue it. No sane man should for a moment allow a cut-throat and a robber to be at large if he knew it. Why, then, allow Lincolnites to reside unmolested at the South, watching, as they are, to do us harm whenever a chance offers? No man who is known to favor Lincolnism, in the least, should be allowed to reside unmolested at the South.

GEN. COBB.

Gen. HOWELL COBB was in Macon on Friday, and looked the picture of good health and physical vigor, although browned with a Florida sun. He is on his way to his command, *viâ* Columbus. On a suggestion that there was a wish to transfer him from the military to a high civil trust, he distinctly stated that his wishes ran to the contrary; that he preferred to remain in his present position.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

A Long and Successful Raid into North Carolina.

Guerrillas Killed, Captured and Dispersed.

The Rebel Government Frightened About Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, left last evening for City Point, with 300 rebel prisoners from Chester, Pa., in charge of Maj. MULFORD.

Acting Brig.-Gen. B. F. ONDERDONK, with the First New-York mounted rifles and two companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, has just returned to Portsmouth, Va., from a long raid into North Carolina. They passed through Edenton and opened communications with Capt. ROBERTS, in command of Sout Mills. Thence they proceeded to Pasquatank and Hertford. While about half-way between the two places, they were attacked by guerrillas, and in the skirmish lost two men. They killed 30 guerrillas, drove several into the Dismal Swamp, who were drowned, captured 90 horses, some cattle, &c. The raid was very successful.

Two refugees arrived in Norfolk to-day, from Richmond, who were born in Canada. They report that the rebel Government is terribly frightened about Charleston, and say if it is taken all is lost. A guard is kept about the residence of JEFF. DAVIS night and day, *to prevent him from running away from Richmond.* There were very few troops in or about Richmond, and only one brigade between there and Petersburgh.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON-AVENUE BRIDGE—CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION, AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.—The investigation relating to the circumstances connected with the deplorable accident on Wednesday night, upon which occasion car No. 119 of the Greenwood and Fulton Ferry line was precipitated into Gowanus Creek, in consequence of the opening of the draw of Hamilton-avenue Bridge, was concluded before Coroner BENNETT and a jury, yesterday afternoon.

The inquest was held at the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house, in Gowanus.

It will be recollected that Rev. WM. C. SHANNON, and a lad, named THOMAS STEWART, lost their lives on that occasion, and that another passenger, Mr. HENRY C. HUDSON, was seriously injured.

The first witness examined before the jury was the injured man, *Mr. Henry C. Hudson*, which took place at his residence in Ninth-street, near Third-avenue. He stated, under oath, that he was on the car at the time of the accident, on the inside; was sitting down, three persons were in the car beside himself; believed a passenger was on the front platform with the driver; did not hear any alarm given to stop; the horses were moving at a brisk trot at the time; the speed was not slackened on the approach to the bridge; witness did not notice the driver sufficiently to know whether he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. Did not hear the conductor tell the driver that he was behind time; thought there was a dim light on the bridge; got on the car at Twenty-first-street.

After the examination of Mr. HUDSON, the Coroner and jury returned to the station-house, where the driver of the car—Mr. JOHN FERRIS—was re-examined, his previous testimony having been given while laboring under excitement, resulting from the accident.

Mr. Ferris testified that he was driver on car No. 199, on Wednesday evening; had been driver for about six weeks; there were printed rules for drivers and conductors hanging up in the office; the rules are to take care of the horses, and not overdrive them, and for the conductors and drivers to keep themselves tidy; the regulations require them to look ahead to see if there is any danger—to watch the crossings, and to cast an eye to the right and left; witness was aware that he was near the bridge, but saw no light—all was dark, and he could not see; he slacked up the horses when he saw the danger, but was unable to avoid the accident; saw a light from Mrs. Johnson's porter-house at a distance of fifty yards from the bridge, when he checked the horses; that light made him aware that he was near the brige; saw the bridge when it was too late, and the horses went down before he could check them; witnesses sight is tolerably good—could see as far as any one else; the night was pretty dark—cloudy; it was always dark about there at nights; regretted the evidence he gave the other morning; before starting from the stand in Gowanus, the conductor said they were behind time; witness went into a place opposite and took a drink of beer, which did not detain him more than a minute; had taken one glass before, and took another at Mrs. Johnson's, which was all he drank before the accident; the conductor did not tell him to hurry after entering Hamilton-avenue; was looking straight ahead while approaching the bridge; heard no alarm, nor saw any one; could see the beams on the bridge when the light is burning, or when the moon is up; the moon did not shine that night; the horses were walking when they went over; it is a bad spot; could not see anything until close up, and then could not stop the horses; had no idea that the bridge was open.

This closed the evidence. The President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company being present, suggested that a gentleman present be examined as to the condition of the bridge on an occasion when he attempted to cross with a carriage.

The gentleman stated that himself and a friend came to the bridge one night in a carriage, and that finding the draw partly open, they closed it before they could cross. No light was burning.

The Coroner being of the opinion that the evidence did not bear upon the case, excluded it.

The Jury retired, and after remaining absent for about an hour, rendered the following verdict:

"The jury find that the bodies of deceased, examined by us, came to their deaths by being precipitated into the Gowanus Creek while riding in one of the city railroad cars, No. 199, and while the bridge was open, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 19th of August inst., and that the accident which caused their death was through the carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the driver of the car. Your jury also find that the authorities of the City of Brooklyn are highly censurable for not providing better signals and protection against the like occurrence, and that the railroad company, in the opinion of the jury, are censurable for employing parties to drive their cars who are, in the opinion of this jury, incompetent and unfit to discharge their duty."

It did not appear in evidence that both horses attached to the car were blind, which is reported to be the fact, and if so, the accident is easily accounted for: neither was anything said about a signal lantern on the bridge to denote that the draw was open.

THE DRAFT LOAN.—Another special meeting of the Common Council, it is understood, will be held on Monday evening in relation to the draft loan—the Mayor being desirous to suggest some amendments to the resolutions passed on Wednesday evening, so as to procure the money required with greater facility.

Hurricane at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

Quite a severe hurricane, accompanied by hail, rain, thunder and lightning, passed over the city about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, doing considerable damage at East Boston. Two large sheds in Mr. McKAY's ship-yard, which had just been completed were blown down.

The keel had been laid, and most of the iron frames were up in one shed for the iron-clad Monitor *Sequando*. The latter were blown down, and one of them fell on the new steam mill shop, crushing in the roof and destroying some fifty feet of the building. Another shed, belonging to the Atlantic Iron Works, was also crushed by the force of the wind. The total loss will probably reach $12,000. The workmen in the above places had just left off work when the hurricane came up. The wind blew with such force as to tear up large trees and knock down a number of chimneys, &c.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota met yesterday, and nominated Col. STEPHEN A. MILLER for Governor, and C. D. SHERWOOD for Lieutenant-Governor. For the other State offices the present incumbents are nominated.

Burning of the Steamer Zimmerman.

NIAGARA, C. W., Friday, Aug. 21.

The steamer *Zimmerman*, of the Toronto and Lewiston route, was destroyed by fire at her dock last night. The second mate and watchman were burned to death.

Troops Homeward Bound.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Fifty-third Massachusetts regiment arrived to-night and left for home on the Central Railroad at 11 o'clock.

The Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 21.

Returns from all but nine counties in Kentucky give BRAMLETTE, for Governor, over 50,000 majority.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. S. H. Rosseaw, Col. J. P. Sanderson and Capt. A. H. Bowman, U. S. Volunteers; Col. J. S. Farrar, of Fort Richmond; Henry Morgan, Aurora, and S. C. Baker, Pennsylvania, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Hon. John Tucker, Washington; Surgeon C. M. Chandler, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Capt. W. R. Glover, Kentucky; Col. E. O. Grosvenor, Michigan, and Chas. E. Morgan, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Geo. E. Goddard, California; S. S. Cobb, C. R. Bates and H. J. Talbot, Kalamazoo; R. Tyler and lady, Brattleboro; Fox Diefendorf, Kansas; A. H. Miller, Pittsburgh; John Whipple, Trenton, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"First come, first served," as the "razor strop man" used to express it. KNOX has "a few more left" of those airy and comfort-yielding Straw Hats, and varieties of each of his Summer styles, which, as the "hot spell" has arrived in earnest, will undoubtedly disappear in a short time. For a handsome and becoming Hat, visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

$10 CASH will secure a good reliable substitute to any gentleman, if applied for immediately. Over 300 substitutes constantly on hand. "New-York Draft Association." Agents, Messrs. TOMPKINS & Co., No. 645 Broadway, second floor. P. S.—The books will soon be closed.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S grand opening of elegantly trimmed patterns of all the latest Paris Fall fashions for ladies' and children's dress, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, No. 473 Broadway and all the branches.

The Fall Number of the *Mirror of Fashions* ready Sept. 1.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S.—The superb dramatic company under C. W. CLARKE, give two of their most laughable pieces, both afternoon and evening, and the Sioux and Winnebago Indians, the Great Python, &c., are visible at all hours. But see BARNUM'S advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron-the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Emma, from Havana—Adelaide Mery, James Scanlan, L. Marie, A. Tenney, N. C. Ahler, Jesus Fuentes y Muniz, of Mexico; Jose Ma. Ojinaga, of Mexico; Juan N. Navarro, of Mexico; Juan Gomez, of Havana; A. Crumlish, J. Crumlish, P. Carberry.

In steamer Newbern, from North Atlantic Blockading Squadron—Commander J. P. Bankhead, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. D. Warren, U. S. N.; Dr. F. G. Snelling, U. S. A.; C. A. Post, U. S. N.; H. M. Patterson, U. S. N.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 17 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon sets ...11 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 25 | Gov. Island... 1 24 | Hell Gate... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamers Octarora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Plantagenet, Bennet, Kingston, Jam., Walden & Booth.

Ships Cynosure, Oram, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros.; J. Gilchrist, Sevenseler, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; W. Wirt, Jackson, Lisbon, Heye Bros.

Bark Ellingwood, Ellingwood, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Gazelle, Dassey, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia; Milo, (Br.,) Johnson, Matamoras, J. H. Woodhouse.

Schooners Marshall Dutch, Dicks, Boston; Acta Ames, Kendall, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Mary Fletcher, Tracy, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Roanoke, Smith, Eastport, John Boynton's Son; H. C. Boynton, Herrick, Boston, John Boynton's Son; R. C. Russell, Hunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; W. E. Alexander, Tucker, Rio Grande via Baltimore, Moore & Henry; M. C. Durfee, Dearsey, Washington, L. Kenney, S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co., Ocean Queen, (Br.,) Borden, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney; Eagle, Hall, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; L. W. Dyer, Sumner, Wareham, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Alexandria 4 ds., with mdse. to James Hand. The B. has on board 600 men from the Third and Sixth regiments regulars, under command of Col. Dav.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool 7th inst., and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 55 passengers to John G. Dale.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Harris, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the prize steamer Kate in tow from Hampton Roads. 17th inst., off Beaufort, N. C., spoke U. S. steamer Connecticut, and received her mail for the north—all well. 19th inst., passed steamship Atlantic, bound into Hampton Roads.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Teal, Alexandria 59 hours, with 135 soldiers, detachments of First Massachusetts, Fourth and Eighth Ohio, and Eighteenth Indiana, and a guard from Governor's Island, employed in the transportation of substitutes.

U. S. steam transport Diamond State, Nichols, Alexandria 52 hours, with a detachment of the First Delaware Battery, who have charge of the horses, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Inman, Alexandria 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has on board 84 men of the Second Connecticut Battery, under charge of Capt. Sterling.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, Palmer, Fortress Monroe 33 hours. Has on board 80 men of the First Delaware Battery, in command of Lieut. Sharpless.

Prize steamer Kate, Acting Master J. E. Dexter, Beaufort, N. C., via Hampton Roads 19th inst.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 19th inst., in the Vineyard Sound, passed a fore-and-aft schr. ashore.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Synner.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steam transport Sophia, Grumley, Washington, D. C.

Ship Chase, Edwards, Montevideo 54 ds., in ballast to George Bulkley.

Ship Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, London 39 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Bark E. A. Souder, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Plymouth, E., July 15, in ballast to Thomas James. 8th inst., Robt. Denster, seaman, of Plymouth, fell from the forgallant yard overboard and was drowned.

Barkentine Benefactress, Eldridge, Shanghai April 24, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Sld. in co. with ships Manilla, of Hamburg, and bark Cleveland, (Br.,) for New-York. Had light winds and calms in the China Sea; was 38 ds. to Angier Point; had moderate trades in the Indian, the North and South Atlantic Oceans. Crossed the Equator in lat. 35 W., and has had a great deal of calm weather since.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, Palermo June 29, passed the Rock July 13, with fruit to Brett, Son & Co. July 14, lat. 40 20, lon. 40 40, had a heavy gale from S. W., swept everything movable off deck.

Brig Janet Kidston, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Clark, Martinique Aug. 1, and Salt Cay 6th, with salt to D. R. DeWolff.

Brig Emma, Morse, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford & Knowlton.

Brig Anatote, (Fr.,) Pierre, St. Pierre, N. F., 18 ds., with fish to Krug & Godillat.

Schr. Eagle, (Br.,) Davis, Halifax 13 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mahaffey, Portland, Conn., in ballast.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.

Schr. M. E. Banks, Rockwell, Maryland 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Mary Adeline, Davis, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Village Queen, Hulse, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. King, —, Virginia, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Sloop Hickory, Ackerly, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Clyde July 11.

Bark Czarina, from Picton.

Brig R. W., from Newcastle.

Brig Gold Hunter, from Cow Bay.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo June 30, ships R. H. Tucker, from Cardiff, disch.; Minnesota, from Cardiff, disch; Wm. Cummings, for San Francisco, returned, after having reached Cape Horn, with pumps damaged; bark W. Sherwood, from Boston, disch.; brig Amy Warwick, from Cardiff, arr. June 2; schr. Alba, for New-York next day, and others.

At Martinique 1st inst., Br. brig Ocean Wave, for New-York via Turks Island, in 2 ds.

IODINE.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

AND HAS GREAT CONTROL OVER

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It dissolves metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidey Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

Full directions accompanying each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders:

The sample of IODINE WATER tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES C. BOOTH.

TESTIMONIALS.

Remarks from the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College:

IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this city, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1-1000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as ½ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis, made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, and find it a pure solution of Iodine, containing a sufficient quantity for all practical purposes, as a remedial agent. I have used it in obstinate cases of scrofula, and can attest its superior value in the treatment of this class of disease. I am fully convinced your solution of Iodine, in pure water, is far preferable to any other form in which it has hitherto been used. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. WHITNEY, M. D.

The August number of the *Bible Examiner*, edited by Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.: JULY 27, 1863.

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was also affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
423 Broadway, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!

A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER A